

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1904.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING---
WHERE THEY GO.

THE MISER'S DAUGHTER

By HONRE DE BALZAC

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

"Of course my b-b-brother's n-name name was Grandet—th-that is certain sure; I d-d-don't deny it—and, anyhow, this l-l-liquidation would be a very g-good thing for my n-nephew in every way, and I am very f-fond of him. But we shall see. I know n-nothing of those sharpers in P-Paris, and their tricks. And here am I at S-Saumur, you see. There are my vine-cuttings, m-my d-d-draining—in sh-sh-short, there are my own a-ff-fairs, to s-see after. I have n-never accepted a bill. What is a bill? I have t-taken many a one, b-but I have n-never put my n-name name to a piece of p-paper. You t-take 'em and you can d-d-discount 'em, and that is all I know. I have heard s-say that you can b-b-buy them."

"Yes," assented the president; "you can buy bills on the market, less so much per cent. Do you understand?"

Grandet held his hand to his ear and the president repeated his remark.

"But it s-seems there are t-t-two s-sides to all this," replied the vine grower.

"At my age, I know n-nothing about this s-s-sort of thing. I must s-stop here to look after the s-s-grapes, the vines d-d-don't stand still, and the s-s-grapes have to p-pay for everything. Then I have a great d-d-deal on my hands at Froidfont that I can't p-possibly l-leave to any one else. I don't understand t-tend a word of all this; it is a p-pretty kettle of fish; I can't l-leave home to s-see after it. You s-s-say that to bring about a l-l-liquidation I ought to be in P-Paris. Now, you can't be in t-t-town p-paying at once unless you are a b-b-bird."

"I see what you mean," cried the notary.

"Well, my old friend, you have friends, friends of long standing ready to do a great deal for you."

"Come, now!" said the vine grower to himself, "so you are making up your minds, are you?"

"And if some one were to go to Paris, and find your brother Guillaume's largest creditor, and say to him that—"

"Here just I-listen to me a moment," the cooper struck in. "Say to him—"

"What? S-s-something like this: 'M. Grandet of Saumur th-th-is, M. Grandet of Saumur th-th-that. He l-loves his brother, he has a r-r-regard for his n-nephew; Grandet th-th-that. I l-lot of his f-family, he means to d-do well by them. He has just s-sold his vintage uncommonly well. Don't drive the thing into b-b-bankruptcy, call a meeting of the creditors, and a-p-p-point l-l-liquidators. Then s-s-ee what Grandet will do. You will do a great d-d-deal b-b-better for yourself by coming to an arrangement than by l-letting the l-l-lawyers poke their noses into it.' That is how it is, eh?"

"Quite so!" said the president.

"Because, look here, Monsieur de Bonfons, you must l-look before you l-leave. And you can't say this wants l-look-ing into, or you may ru-ru-ruin yourself. That is so, isn't it, eh?"

"Certainly," said the president. "I myself am of the opinion that in a few months' time you could buy up the debts for a fixed sum and pay by installments. Ah! you can trail a dog a long way with a bit of bacon. When a man has not been declared bankrupt, as soon as the bills are in your hands, you will be as white as snow."

"As s-s-snow?" said Grandet, holding his hand to his ear. "S-s-snow? I don't understand."

"Why, then, just listen to me!" cried the president. "A bill of exchange is a commodity subject to fluctuations in value. This is a deduction from Jeremy Bentham's theory of interest. He was a publicist who showed conclusively that the prodigious entertainment against money lenders were irrational."

"Bless me!" put in Grandet.

"And seeing that, according to Bentham, money itself is a commodity, and that that which money represents is no less a commodity," the president went on; "and since it is obvious that the commodity called a bill of exchange is subject to the same laws of supply and demand that the control production of all kinds, a bill of exchange, bearing this or that signature, like this or that article of commerce, is scarce or plentiful in the market, commands a high premium or is worth nothing at all. Wherefore, I am of the opinion that you could easily buy up your brother's debts for twenty-five per cent of their value, and in law, if you did, the outstanding bills of the firm of Grandet, your brother, his heirs and assigns, would owe you one penny."

"True," stammered the cooper, "b-b-business is business. So that is s-s-settled. But, for all that, you understand that it is a d-d-difficult matter. I have not the m-m-money, nor have I the t-t-time, nor—"

"Yes, yes; you cannot be at the trouble. Well, I will go to P-Paris for you if you like; you must stand the expense of the journey, that is a mere trifle. I will see the creditors, and talk to them, and put them off; it can all be arranged; you will be prepared to add something to the amount realized by the liquidation so as to get the bills into your hands."

"We shall s-see about that; I cannot and will not under-take anything unless I know. You can't d-d-do more than you can, you know."

"Quite so, quite so."

"And I am quite bewildered with all these head-splitting ideas that you have sprung upon me. Th-this is the f-first time in my l-life that I have had to th-think about such things. I am a p-poor vine grower, and I know n-nothing about what you have just t-told me; I m-m-must th-think it all out."

CHAPTER XI.

A knock at the door announced the arrival of the des Grassins; their coming and exchange of greetings prevented Cruchot senior from finishing a sentence. Nor was he ill-pleased with this diversion; Grandet was looking askance at him already, and there was that about the ven of the cooper's face which indicated that a storm was brewing within. And of sober reflection it seemed to the notary that a president of a sort of first instance was not exactly person to dispatch to Paris, there to negotiations with creditors, and to

lead himself to a dubious transaction, which, however you looked at it, hardly squared with notions of strict honesty, and not only so, but he had particularly noticed that Goodman Grandet had shown not the slightest inclination to disburse anything whatever, and he trembled instinctively at the thought of his nephew coming involved in such a business. He took advantage of the entrance of the des Grassins, took his nephew by the arm, and drew him into the embrasure of the window.

"You have gone quite as far as there is any need," he said, "that is quite enough of such zeal; you are over-reaching yourself in your eagerness to marry the girl. You should not rush into a thing open-mouthed; like a crow, at a walnut. Leave the steering of the ship to me for a bit, and just shift your sails according to the wind. Now is it a part you ought to play, compromising your dignity as magistrate, in such a—"

He broke off suddenly, for he heard M. des Grassins saying to the old cooper, as he held out his hand:

"Grandet, we have heard of the dreadful misfortunes which have befallen your family—the ruin of the firm of Guillaume Grandet and your brother's death; we have come to express our sympathy with you in this sad calamity."

"There is only one misfortune," the notary interrupted at this point, "the death of the younger M. Grandet; and if he had thought to ask his brother for assistance, he would not have taken his own life. Our old friend here, who is a man of honor to his finger tips, is prepared to discharge the debts contracted by the firm of Grandet in P-Paris, in order to spare our friend the worry of what is, after all, a piece of lawyer's business, my nephew, the president, offers to start immediately for Paris, so as to arrange with the creditors, and duly satisfy their claims."

The three des Grassins were thoroughly taken aback by these words; Grandet appeared to acquiesce in what had been said, for he was positively stroking his chin. On their way to the house the family had commented very freely upon Grandet's ingratitude, and indeed had almost gone so far as to accuse him of fratricide.

"Ah! just what I expected!" cried the banker, looking at his wife. "What was I saying to you just now as we came along. Grandet, I said, is a man who will never swerve a hair's breadth from the strict course of honor; he will not endure the thought of the slightest spot on his name! Money without honor is a disease. Oh! we have a keen sense of honor in the provinces! This is noble—really noble of you, Grandet. I am an old soldier, and I do not mind matters. I say what I think straight out; and this is sublime!"

"Then the s-s-sub-sublime costs a great d-d-deal," said the cooper, as the banker shook him warmly by the hand.

"But this, my good Grandet, is simply a matter of business," des Grassins went on, "and requires an experienced man of business to deal with it. There will have to be accounts kept of sales and outgoing expenses; you ought to have tables of interest at your finger ends. I must go to Paris on business of my own, and I could undertake—"

"Then we must s-see about it, and t-t-try to arrange between us to provide for anything that m-may t-t-turn up, but I d-d-don't want to be d-d-drawn into anything that I would rather not d-d-do," continued Grandet, "because you see, M. le President naturally wants me to pay his expenses." The good man did not stammer over these last words.

"Eh?" said Mme. des Grassins. "Why, it is a pleasure to stay in P-Paris. For my part, I should be glad to go there at my own expense."

She made a sign to her husband, urging him to seize this opportunity of discomfiting their enemies. Then she flung a withering glance at the now crestfallen and miserable Cruchot. Grandet seized the banker by the buttonhole and drew him aside.

"I should feel far more confidence in you than in the president," he remarked; "and besides that," he added, "there's other fish to fry. I want to make an investment. I have several thousand francs to put into consols, and I don't mean to pay more than eighty for them. Now, from all I can hear, that machine always runs down at the end of the month. You know all about these things, I expect?"

"I should think I did. Well, then, I shall have to buy several thousand livres' worth of consols for you."

"Just by the way of beginning. But mum. I want to play at this game without letting any one know about it. You will buy them for me at the end of the month, and say nothing to the Cruchots; it would only annoy them. Since you are going to Paris, we might as well see at the same time what are tramps for your nephew's sake."

"That is an understood thing. I shall travel post to Paris to-morrow," said des Grassins aloud, "and I will come round to take your final instructions at—when shall we say?"

"At 5 o'clock before dinner," said the vine grower, rubbing his hands.

The two factions for a little while remained facing each other. Des Grassins broke the silence again, clapping Grandet on the shoulder, saying:

"It is a fine thing to have a good uncle like—"

"Yes, yes," returned Grandet, falling into the stammer again, "without m-m-making any p-p-parade about it; I am a good uncle; I l-loved my brother; I will give p-p-proof of it, l-l-if it d-doesn't cost too much."

"We must go, Grandet," said the banker. "If I am to set out sooner than intended, I shall have to go after some business at once before I go."

"Right, quite right. I myself, in connection with you know what, must p-put on my con-s-sidering cap, as P-President Cruchot s-s-says."

"Plague take it! I am no longer M. de Bonfons," thought the magistrate moodily, and his face fell; he looked like a judge who is bored by the cause before him.

The heads of the rival camps went out together. Both had completely forgotten Grandet's treacherous crime of that morning; his disloyal behavior had faded from their minds. They sounded each

other, but to no purpose, as to the good-mann's real intentions in this new turn that matters had taken.

A few moments later, and the news of Grandet's magnanimity was set circulating in three houses at once; the whole town talked of nothing but Grandet's devotion to his brother. The sale of his vintage in utter disregard of the agreement made among the vine growers was forgotten; every one fell to praising his scrupulous integrity and to lauding his generosity, a quality which no one had suspected him of possessing. As soon as Grandet had bolted the house door he called to Nanon:

"Don't go to bed," he said, "and don't let the dog; there is something to be done, and we must do it together. Cor-nuoller will be round with the carriage from Froidfont at 11 o'clock. You must sit up for him and let him in quietly; don't let him rap at the door, and tell him not to make a noise."

Having thus delivered himself, Grandet went up to his laboratory, and Nanon heard him stirring about, rummaging, going and coming, all with great caution. Clearly he had no wish to awaken his wife or daughter, and above all things he desired in no wise to excite any suspicion in the mind of his nephew.

In the middle of the night Eugene heard a sound like the groan of a dying man; her cousin was always in her thoughts, and for her the dying man was Charles. How white and despairing he had looked when he wished her good night; perhaps he had killed himself. She had hardly wrapped herself in her cap-cloth, a sort of long cloak with a hood to it, and determined to go to see for herself. Some rays of bright light streaming through the cracks of the door frightened her at first, perhaps the house was on fire; but she was soon reassured. She could hear Nanon's heavy footsteps outside, and the sound of the old servant's voice mingled with the neighing of several horses.

"Can my father be taking Charles away?" she asked herself as she set her door ajar, cautiously for fear the hinges would creak, so that she could watch all that was going on in the corridor.

All at once her eyes met those of her father, and absent and indifferent as they looked, a cold shudder ran through her. The cooper and Nanon were coming along carrying something which looked like a casket, and she saw that it was of which rested on the right shoulder of either; the something was a little barrel such as Grandet sometimes amused himself by making in the bakehouse when he had nothing better to do.

"How heavy it is, sir!" said Nanon in a whisper.

"What a pity it is only full of pencil!" replied the cooper. Look out, or you will knock down the candlestick."

The scene was lighted by a single candle set between two balusters.

"Cor-nuoller," said Grandet to his game-keeper, "have you your pistols with you?"

"No, sir. What can there be to fear for a keg of coppers? Besides, we shall get over the ground quickly."

"Is the carriage strongly built?"

"That's all right, master. Why, what is the weight of a few paltry barrels like those of yours? It would carry two or three thousand of the like of them."

"Well," said Nanon, "I know there's pretty well eighteen hundred weight there, that there is!"

"Will you hold your tongue, Nanon! You tell my wife that I have gone into the country, and that I shall be back to dinner. Hurry up, Cor-nuoller; we must be in Angers before 9 o'clock."

The carriage started, Nanon bolted the gateway, let the dog loose and lay down and slept in spite of her bruised shoulder; and no one in the quarter had any suspicion of Grandet's journey or of its object. The worthy man was a miracle of lying about in that house full of gold. He had learned that morning from the gossip on the quays that some vessels were being fitted out at Nantes, and that in consequence gold was so scarce there that it was worth double its ordinary value, and speculators were buying it in Angers. The old cooper, by the simple device of borrowing his tenant's horse, was prepared to sell his gold at Angers, receiving in return an order upon the treasury for the sum destined for the purchase of his consols, and an addition in the shape of the premium paid on his gold.

"My father is going out," said Eugene to herself. She had heard all that had passed from the head of the staircase.

(To be continued.)

How to Make a Real Omelet.

Nothing is more simple to make than an omelet, and few things are more delicious when well made, but for some reason the light, delicate dish which is met with everywhere in France seems to baffle our American cooks. Milk and flour must be avoided, and the omelet must not be cooked until it is hard and dry. Lightness and deftness of hand are prerequisites to secure the best results, but the game is essentially worth the candle, and practice will make perfect. An omelet must be cooked quickly and in a large pan. Do not mix flour or milk in it under any circumstances. It may be economical, but it makes it heavy, and thus made has none of the qualities of the omelet in the land of its invention. Use eggs only. Beat the eggs well, yolows and whites together, taking care not to beat them until they are thin and watery. For each six eggs heat two tablespoonsful of butter in a frying-pan. When it is quite hot put in the beaten eggs, with salt and pepper. With a fork bring the cooked part of the eggs from the edge to the center, and when it is thickened take hold of the pan, turn the omelet over on the dish, and serve at once. By turning over the edges while the center is still soft, the omelet will be kept juicy and tender.—Woman's Home Companion.

An Explanation.

"Yes, she asked for a divorce on the ground that her husband beat her."

"Beat her?"

"Yes. But the judge made her explain that she meant he beat her down to breakfast in the morning and gobbled all the hot cakes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Romans had no hinges; their doors turned on pivots.

HIGHBALL WINS THE DERBY.

Crowd of 30,000 Witnesses the Big Racing Event in Chicago.

The American Derby, 1 1/4 miles, purse \$25,000, was won by Highball, time, 1:22.

A silent betting-ring, a total absence of open wagers, swarms of police on the alert and a few minor bookmakers taking bets from personal friends without even an entry in a note book—these were the conditions under which the Derby was run in Chicago Saturday afternoon.

The Derby crowd in its proportions was visibly affected by the lack of betting. While there were nearly 30,000 people at the track when the Derby field went to the post, it was nothing like the crowds which attended last year.

Half an hour before the first race the grand stand was packed to its full capacity. The infield and clubhouse had as big crowds as ever and there was no perceptible diminution in the number of vehicles in the big infield. While it was nothing like a 50,000 crowd, still it filled the place pretty thoroughly and left room to move about with some comfort.

The appearance of the Derby colts sent the crowds into frenzies of delight. Each horse received some applause, but most of the eyes were on the hope of the Cook stable, the great English Lad-mann; her cousin was always in her thoughts, and for her the dying man was Charles. How white and despairing he had looked when he wished her good night; perhaps he had killed himself. She had hardly wrapped herself in her cap-cloth, a sort of long cloak with a hood to it, and determined to go to see for herself. Some rays of bright light streaming through the cracks of the door frightened her at first, perhaps the house was on fire; but she was soon reassured. She could hear Nanon's heavy footsteps outside, and the sound of the old servant's voice mingled with the neighing of several horses.

Proceeds, with Highball up, leaped to the front as the barrier flashed up after the long wait at the post. In close pursuit was Rapid Water, and behind him came Volney at 160 to 1. English Lad was off fourth in a commanding position, while Highball, shut off, was leading the rear division.

Turning into the stretch, Proceeds was still making the running, Highball evidently trying to run the head of the field, but Highball laying near the rails, perfectly ridden by Fuller, was trailing Proceeds, evidently without effort.

Highball to Front.

Behind him Rapid Water and Fort Hunter and Moharib were fighting it out. Woodson was next, preparing to make his run. Right there Highball made his run coming on with a rush.

Apparently without effort he ran over the string. Proceeds, now beaten, Woodson was coming like a shot and ran into second place.

Rapid Water, refusing to be shaken off, was still third. And they finished in that order, Highball winning by a length and Woodson two lengths ahead of Rapid Water, three-quarters of a length ahead of English Lad. And thus for another time in his history of the race, the English had captured the first prize of the western turf.

At the Side of Labor Unions.

Farmers Will March in a Great Texas Labor Day Parade.

In Fort Worth, Texas, on next Labor day members of twenty-eight farmers' unions will march in the Labor day parade, side by side with the members of the trades unions. Speaking of this co-operation of the farmers' unions with the trades unions, State Secretary C. W. Woodman, of the American Federation of Labor, declared it the most significant in the history of the labor movement in the Southwest.

"Going hand in hand, the producers and the workers," says he, "will be able to fight the trusts at both ends commercially, while with the added support of the 90,000 farmers organized in the State we attain a greater political influence and strength. We do not mix partisan politics with unions, but we do go into politics to the extent that we do not vote for a man who makes our interests subservient to those of the trusts. At the formation of the county organization for this county it was unanimously decided by the farmers to establish a system of fraternal delegates from our central body in order that both organizations may keep thoroughly in touch with each other. Realizing that our interests are identical in opposition to the abnormal growth of the trusts, we intend to see that the fraternal delegates keep us thoroughly acquainted with one another's needs, and with our combined strength we will enter upon a new era of progress. Some plan of co-operation between the State bodies is expected to be adopted at the coming meeting of the farmers' State convention which will meet in Fort Worth Aug. 1."

The referendum vote of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on the question of affiliating with the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America resulted in the required two-thirds majority being cast in the affirmative.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union has decided by a referendum vote in favor of the death benefit feature which obtains in many trade unions. For members in good standing for six months the mortuary benefit will be \$100, and for those who have been on the union's books for five years or over the death benefit will be \$200.

The members of the International Glove Table Cutters' Union, who have been on strike for over five months, resisting the open shop and a reduction of wages, are still standing firm. The union needs financial assistance in order to help it gain a victory, which is said to be in sight. Contributions may be sent to H. E. Davies, financial secretary, 3 Montgomery street, Gloverville, N. Y.

Ability on the part of John W. Hayes to file a bond of \$15,000 to take the Knights of Labor case to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia will cause several months' delay in getting affairs straightened out. Simon Burns, the general master workman, who is one of the parties to the suit, expressed some surprise that Hayes was able to furnish the bond at the eleventh hour. Burns is confident of winning in the end, but is not pleased over the delay.

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TWO MEN ROB A TRAIN.

Northern Pacific Limited Is Held Up in Montana.

Thursday night two masked men held up the Northern Pacific Limited Northern Pacific passenger train, east-bound, about a mile and a half east of Beaumont, Mont. The train is the finest on the road. After bringing the train to a stop they used dynamite on the express car, blew open the safe and secured all of its contents. The amount secured is not known, but is reported to be large. After blowing out the rear lights of the train the two men disappeared and have not been seen since.

The holding was similar to the one which occurred two years ago in nearly the same spot and in which Engineer O'Neil lost his life. The robbers boarded the tender of the engine at the water tank at Beaumont and, after keeping quiet until the train had gone a mile and a half, they crawled up over the coal and covered Engineer Wade and Fireman Reed with their revolvers and told them to throw up their hands. Engineer Wade was then commanded to bring his train to a standstill and he immediately complied. The engineer and fireman were ordered from their engine and with the hold-ups went back to the express car.

Before making an effort to gain an entrance they forced the engineer to light a cigar. The express messenger was commanded to open the door, but he refused.

The engineer was next commanded to light a stick of dynamite, and the explosive they had in large quantity, and the lighted stick against the door. He obeyed and the force of the explosion wrecked the door and the engineer and fireman were compelled to precede the robbers into the car. When admission was gained the bandits directed their attention to the strong box. Five sticks of dynamite were placed on top of the safe and ignited, but the force of the charge was insignificant and another and larger cap was used. The second charge exploded with terrific force, blowing out the side of the car and throwing the safe a distance of forty feet. After riding the safe of its valuable the robbers passed to the rear of the train, and, after putting out the lights, disappeared in the darkness. Meanwhile the passengers were terror stricken and had crawled to every place which afforded a hiding.

Room for the Negro.

But the Governor of Louisiana Says He Must Keep His Place.

In his inaugural speech at Baton Rouge, La., Gov. Newton C. Blanchard spoke as follows of the negro question: "Mob law and defiance of law will not be tolerated. Lynching will not be permitted under any circumstances, if it be possible for the military at the command of the Governor to prevent it. Sheriffs will be held to the strictest accountability possible under the law for the safety from mob violence of persons in their custody."

"The negro is here. He is a man and a citizen. He is useful and valuable in his sphere. Within that sphere he must be guaranteed the equal protection of the law, and his education along proper lines—mainly agricultural and industrial—is at once a duty and a necessity. He must be protected in his right to labor peacefully and quietly, in his right to labor and enjoy the fruits of his labor. He must be encouraged to industry and taught habits of thrift."

"No approach toward social equality or social recognition will ever be tolerated in Louisiana. Separate schools, separate churches, separate cars, separate places of entertainment will be enforced. Racial distinction and integrity must be preserved."

"But there is room enough in this broad southland, where proper lines of limitation and demarcation, for the two races to live on terms of mutual trust, mutual help, good understanding and accord. The South asserts its ability to handle and solve the negro question on humanitarian lines—those of justice and of right. We brook no interference from without. It is up to the South to handle and solve it as to furnish no occasion for such interference."

Unitarians from various parts of the country assembled in Boston for the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association.

The eighty-fourth annual session of the general convention of the New Jerusalem Church in the United States was held in Washington.

The German Catholic societies of Wisconsin gathered in Manitowoc for a three days' session. One hundred and fifty delegates and 3,000 visitors are attending.

The American New Church Sunday School Association, one of the related organizations of the New Jerusalem Church, which met in Washington, elected Rev. Louis G. Houck of Brockton, Mass., president.

The Dunkards convened in Carthage, Mo. One of the first acts of the conference was the adoption of a motion to change the name of the organization, which hereafter is to be known only as the German Baptist Church of the United States.

A committee appointed last year to inquire into the methods of the American Baptist Publication Society reported at the Baptist anniversaries at Cleveland that the business was conducted with absolute integrity. Close competition had reduced profits and the church must patronize its publications more liberally to wipe out the annual deficit. The uniform Sunday school lesson system was criticized severely.

The St. Paul District Ministerial Association of the northern German conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its convention at Chippewa Falls. Plans were made to erect a large deaconess' home and hospital at St. Paul.

At the annual meeting of the board of home missions of the Presbyterian Church at Buffalo, N. Y., Miss Hughes declared that the greatest menace to the country was Mormonism, and that in 1897 it won more converts than the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists combined.



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Reports made to the International Mercantile agency from special correspondents at trade centers throughout the country indicate some improvement in general business during the last week. This has been most noteworthy in the South and Southwest, where excellent sales have brought the volume of better distribution. Hats and caps are active, but boots and shoes in certain sections have not done as well as usual.

The St. Louis district reports increased prosperity in most lines of trade, owing to the influx of exposition visitors. Sales meet expectations, and merchants in the immediate vicinity expect even better results as the attendance becomes heavier. Increased travel to St. Louis is also helping business in contiguous territory. Jobbers in many sections report improved business, although country merchants in some instances have been prevented from visiting trade centers, owing to increased business at home since farmers have finished planting.

Business throughout New England is still depressed by unsettled conditions in manufacturing, due to the shutdown of the cotton mills. Wool prices are uncertain and mills run on orders only. Some activity is reported in leather goods, but the tendency everywhere manifested is to "go slow."

Chicago.

In their weekly review of Chicago trade R. G. Dun & Co., say: Agricultural prosperity being an essential basis in progressive trade ways, it is gratifying to note that harvesting has started auspiciously, and that crop reports, as a whole, are decidedly encouraging. Prices of products are at a high average, and in view of approaching plentiful supplies it is not surprising that heavy liquidation and declining values have appeared in the grain markets. Further recessions will stimulate improved buying, especially for milling and foreign account.

Provisions have been in strong demand with quotations advanced, and this has imparted strength to live stock, which now present larger returns to growers. Receipts at the primary markets indicate heavier marketings and railroad traffic is correspondingly benefited.

Local developments were favorable to easier general business conditions, there being less difficulty in the movement of merchandise and handway made in settling labor questions. Mercantile collections for both city and country were good, while financial conditions favored investments and new improvements, reflecting confidence in the future.

Iron and steel transactions were rather limited, the best business being confined mainly to merchant and structural iron. Inquiry for rails made a better showing, but little new commitments are expected to be made until later on. Furnace products were in slower request, and the downward tendency of prices has not ceased.

Implement and hardware factories report a steady run of work on hand, and distributors of plumbing and building materials made large deliveries.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.75 to \$3.15; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; oats, standard, 40c to 41c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c; barley, timothy, \$8.50 to \$14.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 10c to 11c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, new, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.04 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2 white, 40c to 48c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 43c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.05; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2, 38c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 70c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.35; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 3 yellow, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 3 white, 43c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 74c.

Millwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 90c to 97c; corn, No. 3, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 45c; rye, No. 1, 72c to 78c; barley, No. 2, 68c to 64c; pork, mess, \$12.25.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 73c; clover seed, prime, \$8.15.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.20; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.75 to \$5.50; lambs, common to choice, \$5.75 to \$6.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.08 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2, 46c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 40c to 48c; butter, creamery, 10c to 12c; eggs, western, 15c to 18c.



Unitarians from various parts of the country assembled in Boston for the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association.

The eighty-fourth annual session of the general convention of the New Jerusalem Church in the United States was held in Washington.

The German Catholic societies of Wisconsin gathered in Manitowoc for a three days' session. One hundred and fifty delegates and 3,000 visitors are attending.

The American New Church Sunday School Association, one of the related organizations of the New Jerusalem Church, which met in Washington, elected Rev. Louis G. Houck of Brockton, Mass., president.

The Dunkards convened in Carthage, Mo. One of the first acts of the conference was the adoption of a motion to change the name of the organization, which hereafter is to be known only as the German Baptist Church of the United States.

A committee appointed last year to inquire into the methods of the American Baptist Publication Society reported at the Baptist anniversaries at Cleveland that the business was conducted with absolute integrity. Close competition had reduced profits and the church must patronize its publications more liberally to wipe out the annual deficit. The uniform Sunday school lesson system was criticized severely.

The St. Paul District Ministerial Association of the northern German conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its convention at Chippewa Falls. Plans were made to erect a large deaconess' home and hospital at St. Paul.

At the annual meeting of the board of home missions of the Presbyterian Church at Buffalo, N. Y., Miss Hughes declared that the greatest menace to the country was Mormonism, and that in 1897 it won more converts than the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists combined.

THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A curious incident in connection with the visit of the Filipinos to this country was the anxiety of Rev. Dr. Abbott to sound them regarding their sentiments on the question of self government. He danced about them, note book in hand, and propounded all sorts of abstruse constitutional questions. He is known as the editor of a pugnacious religious weekly in New York, which advocates interdependence but not dependence or independence. The distinction is pretty fine. The States of the Union are independent and at the same time interdependent. What Dr. Abbott really wished to know was if the Filipinos would promise to be good, civilized, self-governing, Protestant people, and if they would subscribe for his weekly journal. However that may be, events move forward to one divine purpose, whether men like that purpose or not.

According to official reports there is a destruction of crops in all parts of the country from various blights and insect pests as well as worms. It seems almost as if the scientists made matters worse with their theories, insecticides, fungicides, germicides and importation of parasites. We are now told that the plant enemies and insects are countless. The cotton root rot in Texas will cause a loss of \$2,000,000. Potato blight in New York has caused a loss of \$10,000,000. There is corn smut in Maryland, alfalfa rust in Ohio, a rice blight in South Carolina, and in other parts of the land tomatoes, cucumbers, asparagus, fruits of all kinds, walnuts, etc., are suffering from one disease or another. Evidently there is much work for the Secretary of Agriculture.

The visiting Filipinos are to have great receptions in New York City and many other places. In Bridgeport, Conn., there will be an exhibition of the things manufactured in that city, from big guns and typewriters to graphophones and submarine boats, and many presents of useful articles will be made. A case of corsets will be given the Filipinos to take home to their "better halves." Grand Rapids, Mich., the home of booters and machine made furniture, declines to have a picnic for the little brown men. There is no accounting for taste.

Senator Lodge announces in Boston that at heart he is not opposed to reciprocity with Canada, or any other outside nation. He is only anxious about the kind of reciprocity. He doesn't want it to be all on one side like the handle of a jug. He doubts if it is wise to give Canada a market among 80,000,000 of people while the United States will get in return a market among 6,000,000 of blue noses. If Canada will agree to take our manufactured articles, then New England may take raw products from Canada.

Owing to the reduction in fares from the old world to the new to the trifling sum of \$10, immigration conditions are becoming complicated and promise to cause much suffering and detention of immigrants. Recently a ship arrived in Boston with over 140 Greek boys, most of them about nine years of age. They were not permitted to land as it was discovered that they were to be farmed out for menial employment. The Government proposes to enforce a rigid inspection of all immigrants.

Both Senators Mitchell and Fulton, of Oregon, are delighted over the recent republican majority in that state. A Mr. Moon was elected justice of the Supreme Court by a majority of 24,000. Senator Fulton telegraphs the President: "This is a tribute to you." Senator Mitchell says: "Count on 30,000 for Roosevelt in November." On the Pacific slope the personal popularity of the President is potent and pleasing.

Mr. Don Perdicaris writes that the red-handed and red-headed bandit who stole him away from his family and dinner table in a very unceremonious manner, is the most gentlemanly and kindly cut-throat he ever met. They dine together every day, play whist, sing patriotic songs, and wonder what all the world is thinking of to send so many war-ships to Tangier. It begins to look like an opera bouffe, with rag-time music by the band.

Wireless telegraphy will not be controlled by the government for the present. There is no need for haste, so the whole matter has been postponed until after the election. There are so many systems—the Marconi, the German, the Department of Agriculture, the Signal Corps, and the inchoate weather bureau, that the Government is somewhat puzzled. In time every house may have a wireless mast to cast all the news there is floating in the air.

Models of Sobriety.
Throughout the townships of Mearley, Mitton, Henthorn, Colcoates, Twiston and Worthing, England, all in the vicinity of Worthing, not a single individual has been convicted of drunkenness for ten years.

Whatever the result of the convention at Chicago, and that is a pre-determined conclusion, it is daily becoming clearer that the "dark horse" may win the race at St. Louis. Judge Gray, of Delaware, says the St. Louis convention should be left free to select as the candidate the strongest and most available man. Exactly. But who is this wonderful man? Cleveland, Olney, Bryan, Gray, and all the rest say the same thing, except Parker, and he says—nothing.

The slate for the Chicago convention has been made up. Elihu Root will be the temporary chairman; Speaker Cannon will be the permanent chairman, and it is nominated for the Vice Presidency, he will decline and order a new roll call. Secretary Cortelyou is to be the Chairman of the National Republican Committee. Democrats charge that his department is getting out figures and facts which will be used as campaign literature.

While in St. Louis Secretary Hitchcock kept one eye on the politicians and one on the Fair. He admits that Mr. Folk has done a good work in exposing the corruption of the crowd which has been running the state of Missouri for years, but he wants a full republican ticket and a square fight. With these conditions he is sanguine of the situation.

DINE ONLY WHEN HUNGRY.

Eating When Nature Does Not Crave Food is Highly Injurious.
A prolific cause of chronic indigestion is eating from habit and simply because it is meal time and others are eating. To eat when not hungry is to eat without relish, and food taken without relish is worse than wasted. Without relish the salivary glands do not act, the gastric fluids are not freely secreted, and the best of foods will not be digested. Many perfectly harmless dishes are severely condemned for no other reason than they were given perfunctorily and without relish and due mastication.

Hunger makes the plainest foods enjoyable. It causes vigorous secretion and outpouring of all the digestive fluids—the sources of pepsin, pepsin, trypsin, etc., without a plentiful supply of which no foods can be perfectly digested.

Wait for an appetite if it takes a week. Fasting is one of the saving graces. It has a spiritual significance only through its great physical and physiologic importance. If breakfast is a bore or lunch a matter of indifference cut one or both of them out. Wait for distinct and unmistakable hunger, and then eat slowly. If you do this you need ask few questions as to the propriety and digestibility of what you eat, and it need not be pre-digested!—Hygienic Magazine.

The oxygenized strength of the healing pines, combined with other well known kidney and bladder remedies, is presented in Pineules. This new discovery gives immediate relief and permanently cures all kidney and bladder troubles.

FISH AND GAME PLENTIFUL

Hunters and Anglers Find Much Sport in Africa.

A trader in ivory and rubber writes as follows of sport on the Kafue River in Africa: "Every morning at day-break we got up and scanned the plains with our glasses for game. Often our boys called us first to say that a herd of water buck or hart-beest was grazing in sight, especially if the camp was out of meat. The river was full of fish—barbel, bream, pike and tiger fish. The bream were by far the best eating, but the tiger fish and big barbel gave the best sport. Spoon bait, with strong pike tackle, and a stiff bamboo rod, was all that was required, and trolling behind a dugout paddled by natives we could soon make a bag. The tiger fish fight gamely, and, by breaking water repeatedly, very often succeed in shaking the hook from their mouths. Barbel run up to 80 pounds weight, and a heavy one can tow a canoe along the surface at some speed."

Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets instantly relieve the stomach and aid digestion. They are as pleasant as loaf sugar and cure dyspepsia, sour risings, catarrh of the stomach and indigestion. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Stars That Shine.
There are many stars which we do not see, and which consequently have little or no place in our thoughts. It is only the "stars that shine" visible to our admiring eyes that inspire within us noble thoughts and greater ambition to live purer and more useful lives. How is it with you and I? Are we invisible stars that are unseen and without influence in the world, or are we "stars that shine," a blessing and an inspiration to everyone who may look upon us or who may be influenced for good by our bright smiles, kind words and helpful deeds?

Be Not Rash in Criticism.
Beware of rash criticisms; the rough and stringent fruits you condemn may be an autumn or winter pear and that which you picked up beneath the same bough in August may have been only its worm-eaten windfalls.—Holmes.

Pineules is the name of a new discovery put up in a new way, a certain cure for all kidney and bladder troubles, rheumatism, lumbago, etc. You are requested to call at our store and let us show you Pineules, derived from the pines. Sold at Swan's drug store.

The Song of the Ship.
Breathing the waters wide,
Beating toward the sunset,
Pointing her bows to the westward,
Blowing the storm aside,
Lifted to the lift of the engines:
Hark to the roar of the screw,
Thundering out, as her stern-post lifts,
The song of the sea of blue.

The winds play high in her rigging,
On a huddle of steel and wire,
And they blow deep notes down her funnel,
A pipe to their hearts' desire;
The seas drum bass on her hollow:
The gulls' note shrill in her track;
And every rope that can rattle
Is sounding its snare-drum back;
And a million mouths are calling,
That were dumb when she left the dock,
All mingling, rising, falling,
In time to the tempest's shock;
For the tramp of the resurrection
Has been blown by the south wind warm;
And every inch of the vessel
Is singing aloud to the storm.

Every splint in her timbers,
Every stick on her rigging,
Every rope in her rigging,
Every stitch in the blast,
Every plank of the hull,
All of them singing true,
And thundering out in the chorus,
To the song of the sea of blue.
—Bertrand Shadwell.

LIFE OF RUSSIAN POOR.

Peasants in the Village Lead a Forlorn Existence These Days.

As a rule, a Russian village is a forlorn looking place, where the huts of the poor are made of birch logs, with upright oak or pine supports, and walls lined with the crust of branches. In these huts there are only two rooms, one of which is not for every-day use, but is kept for best occasions. This room houses those sacred images so dear to the heart of every member of the Greek church, to which belong the great mass of the Russian people.

The other room serves the purpose of both kitchen and sleeping room, as one of the principal ideas of comfort to these people, ice and snow bound for so many months of the year, is warmth. In many of the peasant huts no beds are used, and on top of a great stove, reaching nearly to the roof, is a much sought sleeping place. Although the conditions make dirt and accompanying results inseparable in the lives of these peasants, they are devotedly fond of bathing. The vapor bath in a crude form may be called a national institution and a not unusual picture of a summer afternoon is the village pond filled with women and children bathers—Social Service.

HAVE GIFT OF IMITATION.

Many Animals Seem to Adopt the Habits of Other Species.

Some animals have wonderful powers of imitation. Dogs brought up in the company of cats have been known to acquire the trick of licking the paws and then washing the face. When a cat has been taught to sit up for her food her kittens have been known to imitate her action. Darwin tells of a cat that was in the habit of putting her paw into the mouth of a narrow milk picher every time she got the chance and then licking the cream off her paw. Her kitten soon learned the same trick. A lady tells of a rabbit that she keeps in a cage with a monkey and says that Bunnie has caught many of the monkey's ways. It is said that starving pigeons that have been brought up on grain will not eat peas to save their lives, but that if pea-eating pigeons are put with them they follow their example and eat peas.

Frank Opinion.

A prominent English statesman when a boy at school was taken by his father to see Carlyle and was bidden to treasure in the depths of his soul the words of wisdom which would fall from the great man. At first Carlyle was taciturn and the boy, by way of opening the conversation, suitably said: "I have seen two philosophers to-day, for as we came along papa pointed out Mr. Herbert Spencer in a 'bus.' With majestic emphasis Carlyle replied: 'And have ye seen Herbert Spencer, ladde? Then ye've seen the most unending ass in Christendom.'"

Fastidious Tastes.

A story regarding a converted barbarian is told in the English papers and sounds new. A negro clergyman was entertained at tea by the president of a college. The guest, who came from West Africa, detailed some particulars of his early life, when a lady asked him how he became a Christian. "The story of Jezebel converted me," he answered. "You know, we are told the dogs did not touch the palms of her hands. Well, that convinced me of the truth of the narrative, for we never eat the palms of the hands in my country. They are too bitter."

Emperor's Letters Rushed.

When the German emperor writes a letter to any one within his empire it is wrapped up and sent as a special with these directions: "To the postoffice at _____ in great haste. Contains a letter by His Majesty, the German Emperor. To be delivered at place of destination immediately by quick messenger."

Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Adjudication Notice.
Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, administrator of the estate of Stephen F. Grice, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said county, on the first Monday of June next, 1904, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said court for adjudication.
L. B. GRICE, Administrator.
Waukegan, March 23, 1904. 32-11

Adjudication Notice.
Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, administrator of the estate of George Davis, deceased, will attend the county court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said county, on the first Monday of June next, 1904, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said court for adjudication.
A. N. TIFFANY, Administrator.
Waukegan, April 6, 1904. 35-6

Adjudication Notice.
Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, administrator of the estate of Albert Freese, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said county, on the first Monday of August, next, 1904, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said court for adjudication.
BETTYA FREESE, Administratrix.
Waukegan, May 18, 1904. 35-6

J. C. James, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.
Notary Public
Collections, Legal Work and
Fire Insurance
Special Agent

PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO

I DON'T KEEP FURNITURE
I sell it. Why? Because I give you better goods for less money, and I still have a few bargains in shoes left from the last year's stock at 25 cents on the dollar.
L. B. GRICE, ANTIOCH, ILL.

The Sorrowing Mother.
Last night I dreamed he came to me:
I held him close and wept and said:
"My little child, where have you been?
I was afraid that you were dead."
Then I awoke; it almost seemed
As though my arms could feel him yet.
I had been sobbing in my sleep;
My tears had made the pillows wet.

I cannot think of him at all
As the bright angel he must be,
But only as my little child
Who may be needing me.
Do not make him grow too wise,
Angels—ye who know:
I am dull and slow to learn,
Telling here below,
Do not fill his heart too full
With your heavenly joy,
Lest the mother's place be lost
With her little boy.

Last night the air was mild;
The moon rose clear, though late,
And somehow then it did not seem
So very hard to wait.
There seemed so much to learn,
So much for me to do,
Before my lessons here were done
And I was ready, too.

Those may dare to doubt who have
Their loved ones here below;
For me, I do not now believe,
I do not hope—I know.
—Katherine Fyle, in Harper's Bazar.

SEIZED BY A CROCODILE.

African Boy Had Narrow Escape From Awful Death.

A hunter in Africa tells some stories about crocodiles. He says: "One afternoon I went out to hunt lechwe (a kind of antelope), which were plentiful in the swamps. I wounded one splendid bull and gave chase, accompanied by two boys. We followed it across one or two channels, and finally the boy who was leading caught it up in an arm of the stream about two feet deep. As he was holding on to the buck a crocodile—attracted, I doubt, by the blood which flowed from the wounded animal—shot up and seized the boy by the leg below the knee. He hung on to the other boy, who had come up, and I arrived to the accompaniment of yells. Fortunately the crocodile was only a small one and we managed to get the boy from him. The lechwe meantime made his escape, and I sent back to camp for men to carry in the wounded native. His leg was badly lacerated, but with careful treatment he recovered soon."

We are agents for the famous little liver pills recently discovered by the venerable Dr. Dade of Chicago. Persons who have used Dade's pills will have no other. They cure constipation. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Club for Widows and Widowers.

One of the oddest clubs in the world is that founded in America by a German lady for the benefit of widows and widowers. It is an ordinary social club, to which admittance is restricted to those who have lost husband or wife. At first the club existed only for widows, who met together, told their sorrows and sympathized with each other. After a time a resolution was passed extending the benefits of the club to widowers. The widowers gratefully responded, and now several of the members have joined the ranks of the married again.

Holy Week Procession.
In the processions of Holy Week at Seville march men dressed like Roman soldiers. They wear classic mantles of purple, short skirts and imperial boots.

Mar-Zan is certainly a specific for piles. This new discovery is put up in collapsible tubes, with a nozzle so that it may be applied where most needed. Stops the pain instantly and cures. Sold at Swan's drug store.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

Largest and Most Popular Fraternal Beneficiary Society Operating in Thirty-Seven States and Territories

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 750,000 Members. | \$1,200,000,000 Insurance in Force. | 11,200 Local Camps |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|

Its Grand Record.

Organized January 5, 1883.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Total Membership, and constantly increasing..... | 750,000 |
| Local Camps (Lodges) in active operation..... | 11,200 |
| Insurance in force..... | \$1,200,000,000.00 |
| Number Death Claims paid..... | 19,500 |
| Total paid to Beneficiaries..... | \$37,000,000.00 |
| Average annual death rate (1883-1902)..... | 1.87 per 1,000 |
| Average age of total membership..... | 36.76 years |
| Average annual net gain in membership since date of organization (January 4, 1883)..... | 33,000 |
| Average annual net gain in members since January 1, 1890..... | 52,000 |
| Average annual net gain in members, last five years..... | 80,000 |

Operates Only in the Most Healthful Territory. Excludes Hazardous Risks.

A Selected Membership Residing in Selected Territory.

WE MOST CORDIALLY INVITE ANY GOOD AND SOUND men, who are not now numbered among the 750,000 members of this, the greatest fraternity of its kind in the United States, to unite with us. If you are a Beneficial Member of this Beneficial Society when the angel of death with sable wings hovers over your household, you can go to your long home in the sweet consolation that your loved ones, for whom it was your chiefest joy to labor, may rest under the protection which the Modern Woodmen afford. There shall be no hungry mouths; there shall be no ragged babies; there shall be no poverty.

C. M. CONFER, Clerk. J. C. JAMES, V. C.

Paris Green

at

SWAN'S

DRUG STORE.

USE

A-B

Stove Polish

WORLD'S BEST

LIQUID AND DRY

Selling Bros., 14 Madison Ave., Chicago

The Imported French Coach Stallion
Mathieu-Laensberg, 1695.



Bay Brown, left hind coronet white and touch of white on right hind heel; foaled June 25, 1890; bred by M. Gmarn, of Caen, department of Calvados, France; sired by the Government Stallion Hotten-tot, dam, Mascotte by Ignoré out of a daughter of Kaprot.

Will make the season of 1904 at the barn of
W. S. RINEAR,
Antioch, Ill.

E. V. ORVIS,
LAWYER.
PRACTICE ALL COURTS.
FRANK B. ORVIS,
INSURANCE.
Offices: Waukegan. Phone 1591.
Spring Grove.

JOHN J. McDOUGALL,
Veterinary Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.
Cattle Castrated at the old time price of \$1.00 each.

FREE! Knowing what it was to suffer any affliction, I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted, a positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer. Write F. W. WILLIAMS, 5 West 103d St., New York.

WM. F. JAHNS,
MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Will be in Antioch every Monday to take orders for
Suits and Overcoats.

Anyone having Cleaning or Repairing, leave same at
H. A. RADTKE'S BARBER SHOP
and it will receive prompt attention.

WM. F. JAHNS,
ORAYS LAKE, ILLINOIS.

J. C. JAMES, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
Licensed Embalmer
Licensed by the State Board of Health

Dr. F. H. Swartz,
DENTIST
Office on Lake street Tel. 303.
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

The Brooke Barlow Investment Co
has Money To Loan
on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest Inquire
129 **BANK OF ANTIOCH.**

R. W. Churchill,
Attorney-at-Law
Grayslake, Ill.

ADJOINING TOWNS

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Mrs. Ben Dix was a Chicago visitor last week.

Miss Martha Richards was home over Sunday.

Mrs. Truman Belcher is entertaining friends.

Mr. Frank Richards was in Antioch last Thursday.

Mr. Bertis Overton was an Antioch caller last week.

Mrs. Frank Hucker, was a Chicago visitor Friday.

Mr. Chas. Farriman is in Chicago transacting business.

Where are you going to spend the Fourth?

Mrs. R. Thayer was a Grayslake visitor last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Nelson were Grayslake visitors Monday.

Mr. Henry Shepard, of Millburn, was in town last Friday.

Mr. James King was a Millburn visitor last Tuesday.

Mrs. Will Snyder, spent Sunday with her people at Long Lake.

Mr. Horace Nelson and son Frank were in Waukegan last week.

Several of our young people attended the dance at Antioch last Friday.

Mrs. Chas. Hamlin spent last Thursday with her people in Grayslake.

Mrs. H. Hendricks, of Ingleside, spent Sunday in Lake Villa.

Mr. Frank Sherwood took in the circus at Waukegan Tuesday.

Mr. Otis Smith, of Ivanhoe, was the guest of Mr. J. King this week.

Mrs. J. McMahon of Long Lake was in Lake Villa last Friday.

Mrs. George Farrow had a number of boarders over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, of Chicago, are visiting Mrs. L. S. Lewin.

Mrs. L. Rowling and baby were in Antioch last Friday.

Miss Mary Lebeater spent Sunday with Mrs. E. Wilton.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Lund were Waukegan visitors last Friday.

Miss Lucil Page, of Burlington, visited Mrs. C. G. Nelson last week.

Mr. Faber of Chicago visited his daughter Mrs. Ben Shram last week.

Mrs. P. S. Daniels and Mrs. Bliss were Grayslake callers last Saturday.

Mrs. Will Snyder and daughter Maud were Grayslake visitors Monday.

L. W. Rowling was in Chicago Tuesday buying goods for his store.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pettijohn are the proud parents of a ten pound boy.

L. W. Rowling's new store has opened and all wish that it may prove a success.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman have rented Mr. P. M. Lund's house, and will soon occupy it.

Quite a number of our young people attended the circus at Waukegan on Tuesday.

Mrs. John Palmer has been visiting her daughter in Evanston. She returned this week.

Mrs. Lyman North, of Evanston, has been spending a few days over at Allendale Farm.

Mrs. H. Potter and daughter Fae spent a few days last week with relatives at Milwaukee.

Lake Villa can now say it owns fine big street lamps. No more sparking allowed on the corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly and children are again occupying their summer home at Sand Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Shephardson are staying with Mrs. J. G. Rowling until they find permanent quarters.

Mr. Westlake and daughter Ada, of Spring Grove, were spending a few days with Mrs. R. Westlake.

Mr. and Mrs. Rae and daughter Bessie spent Sunday at their summer home at Cedar Lake.

Rev. C. L. Hay and wife have returned to their home in Maywood after spending a week at Allendale Farm.

The six graduates of our school had their class pictures taken at Antioch last Saturday.

The Lake Villa Hotel will be open the 25th of this month. A great number of guests are expected on that day.

Mrs. Truman entertained a few friends last Friday in honor of her birthday. A very pleasant afternoon was spent.

Miss Mildred Hannington of Allendale has returned after spending a few days with her people at Evanston.

The Epworth League topic for next Sunday evening is "Problems in Africa's Redemption." Isa. 19-21. Everybody welcome.

Miss Ethel Collins is spending her summer vacation at her home in South Dakota. She will resume her school duties here in the fall.

Rev. James Lee and daughter Laura attended the commencement exercises of the Mayfair high school held at the auditorium last Thursday.

The W. O. T. U. will give a diamond medal oratorical contest in the Lake Villa M. E. church, Thursday evening, June 30, 1904. Very fine elocutionists are expected to be present, and a fine program is being prepared. Come.

Pine-salve acts like a poultice. There is no sore, boil or abrasion of the skin. Pine-salve will not cure. Pine-salve draws the fire out of a burn instantly and heals with out leaving a scar. Sold at Swans drug store.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Miss Mary Tomis visited over Sunday in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Higley spent Sunday in Chicago.

School closed on Friday with a picnic on the west bank of the lake.

Mr. Zorn and son of Chicago spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward of Waukegan are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Adams.

Mr. Combs of Chicago and Miss Trafford of Bristol were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carfield on Sunday.

Miss Kathryn Lewis returned home from Northfield, Mass., on Thursday where she has been attending school.

There will be no services here in the churches next Sunday morning owing to the Sunday school convention. Services will be held as usual in the evening.

Rev. T. A. Stephens and family left on Wednesday for a four weeks' vacation at Spirit Lake, Iowa. His place will be supplied by different pastors.

MILLBURN, ILL.

How do you like rural free delivery?

Mrs. John Buss returned to Rochester Saturday.

Miss Blake of Denver is visiting with Lucy Spafford.

Miss Lucie Trotter of Evanston was here over Sunday.

The Dodge school closed last Saturday for the summer vacation.

Mr. Sipple of Chicago visited with his daughter, Mrs. Gerrity.

Another Mr. Kimball of Oak Park is stopping in Millburn.

Mrs. Wm. Mitchell of Waukegan visited for a week with her mother and sister.

Mrs. F. T. Lee returned from Evanston, Friday. Harold Lee came with her to spend his vacation at home.

C. E. Topic June 26—Signs that India is becoming Christ's. Ps. 22:22-31. Annie McCredie, leader.

Among the Chicago visitors this week were Miss K. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. A. E. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball and Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth.

Bear in mind the stereopticon lecture on Hawaii. It will be given by Mr. Bennett of Ravenswood, June 28. Ice cream will be sold on the church lawn after the lecture. A treat in store for every one who comes.

Mrs. J. A. Strang gave an afternoon party in honor of her two little nieces, Maud and Mary Anderson, Thursday, June 16. Some of the babies brought their mothers. Those present were: Mary Anderson, Vida Jamieson, Alford Jamieson, Harris Thom, Schuyler Denman, Jas. Gerrity, Jessie Cannon, Maud Anderson, Ida Strang, Madge Strang, John Leroy, Louise Gerrity, Helen Cannon, Geo. Dunkin. A fine repast was served which was greatly enjoyed by the little ones.

Bee's LAXATIVE Honey and Tar is different from all other cough syrups. It contains antiseptic properties to destroy the germs, solvent properties to cut the phlegm and laxative properties to cleanse the system. Bee's laxative Honey and Tar is a pleasant permanent cure for all coughs, colds and lung and bronchial affections. Sold at Swan's drug store.

American Money is Standard. Nearly all business transactions in Colombia are based on United States currency.

Deadly Cobra Poison. The action of cobra poison injected into a frog can be traced down to dilutions of 1 in 10,000,000.

TREVOR, WIS.

The pickle factory is nearly completed. Mrs. A. J. Booth was calling on Trevor friends Thursday.

Mr. Chambers made a business trip to St. Paul Thursday.

Mrs. Brown and Georgia McDougall of Wilmet visited Mrs. Watson Thursday.

Herman Smith of New Munster made professional calls in Trevor and vicinity on Sunday.

Mr. Kimmel after spending the winter at his home here has returned to his work in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart are entertaining a daughter, Mrs. Beltz and son from Minneapolis.

Dave Rea arrived in Town Friday. His family will accompany him home the latter part of the week.

Geo. Booth is improving the appearance of his house by giving it a new coat of paint. Ed. Colman of Wilmet is doing the work.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Dr. Higley of Salem was a Bristol visitor last Sunday.

Miss Keogh of Milwaukee is spending a few days with her friend Miss Mary Stevens.

Services at the M. E. church next Sunday will be conducted by Presiding Elder Lean of this district.

On Monday evening a lecture was given in the M. E. church. The subject was Six Types of Young Women.

Several of our villagers attended the services at Pleasant Prairie last Sunday, it being Children's Day there.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh of Northfield, Minn. are here to spend a part of the summer at their old home north of the village.

The telephone central was moved last Saturday and is now at the home of A. N. Murdoch. Everybody is complimenting manager Bishop on the thorough manner in which the new work has been done.

Miss Brosia Williams and Mr. Claton Stevens will graduate from the Kenosha High school on Friday evening. The older graduates here will gladly welcome Miss Williams and Mr. Stevens into the fellowship of their Alma Mater.

The young people of our village and vicinity who have been away to college during the school year are home for their summer vacation. Bristol enjoys a well earned reputation for being awake to the educational advantages offered in the several universities, and in the sending of her young men and women to receive training that will be of lasting value to them. She still shows her ability to keep pace with other small towns in this regard.

Bee's LAXATIVE Honey and Tar is the original laxative cough cure. It is the best laxative cough syrup made. Bee's laxative honey and tar contains the antiseptic, healing soothing and strengthening properties of the native pine combined with other ingredients in a laxative syrup made from the pure strained honey. Cures all coughs and strengthens weak lungs. Sold at Swans drug store.

Show Surgical Operations. Cinematograph records are now made of all operations performed by a certain famous physician and surgeon in Paris. He entered some time ago into an arrangement with an operator of the bioscope, who has taken pictures for the doctor on several occasions. It is stated that the records in question are invaluable as scientific documents. One of the surgeon's operations which has been cinematographed was that by which the link of flesh connecting the Hindu twins, Redica and Doodica was severed.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often; if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and sure immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

...We Challenge the World...

to BEAT our BULK COFFEE for 20 and 25 cents.

WE are selling the 'Selz' Shoes at exceptionally Low Prices.

WE receive Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily.

THIS is the Day to Buy a Hammock and a Lawn Mower.

SELECT your Summer Wear Today while the Assortments are Good.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

Try for Health

222 South Peoria St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 7, 1902. Eight months ago I was so ill that I was compelled to lie or sit down nearly all the time. My stomach was so weak and upset that I could keep nothing on it and I vomited frequently. I could not urinate without great pain and I coughed so much that my throat and lungs were raw and sore. The doctors pronounced it Bright's disease and others said it was consumption. It mattered little to me what they called it and I had no desire to live. A sister visited me from St. Louis and asked me if I had ever tried Wine of Cardui. I told her I had not and she bought a bottle. I believe that it saved my life. I believe many women could save much suffering if they but knew of its value.

Wine of Cardui

Don't you want freedom from pain? Take Wine of Cardui and make one supreme effort to be well. You do not need to be a weak, helpless sufferer. You can have a woman's health and do a woman's work in life. Why not secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today?

WINE OF CARDUI

BEE'S Laxative HONEY AND TAR

An improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies. Cures Coughs, Strengthens the Lungs and Gently Moves the Bowels. Pleasant to the taste and good alike for Young and Old.

PREPARED BY Pinguet Medicine Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

CHOICE LAND

with Clay Loam Soil, located in Texas. Fine and rich land. Country. With splendid opportunity to get a farm and home on easy terms. Healthy climate. SPECIAL OFFERINGS To be made this Spring of Lands near Railroad, tributary to good roads and near schools and churches. The luxuriant growth of clovers and grasses will soon make this one of the leading Dairy and Sheep Raising districts in America. Write to-day for booklet 18 Sent free.

W. H. KILLEN

Lead from W. C. Ry., Milwaukee, Wis.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR CONSUMPTION Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial. Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

INVESTIGATE

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR SUPPLY OF PAINT

In these days of sharp competition it is well to see to it that you get what you pay for. There are so many brands of House Paints on the market nowadays, advertised as "Pure" (but little better than "dope") that a man ought to know positively what he is buying. We suggest to those about to paint to make a practical test and convince themselves. Buy a small can of Monarch Mixed Paint and one of any other brand with which you may have been favorably impressed, selecting about the same colors and paint out a few feet. Carefully measure the paint so that you use no more of one than the other. Thus, with the conditions the same, you can determine for yourself which paint has the better body or covering capacity; which spreads the smoothest and looks the best. If you do not decide in favor of the Monarch Paint we will refund the money you paid for the can of Monarch used in the experiment.

MONARCH PAINT is guaranteed absolutely pure and sold subject to chemical analysis.

MONARCH PAINT in point of covering capacity and durability is unsurpassed by any painting material made.

MONARCH PAINT being made of pure materials covers 25 per cent more surface, wears longer, and is more economical than adulterated paint.

A. N. TIFFANY & COMPANY

UNION BLOCK, ANTIOCH, ILL.

BARGAINS

In Missouri, Indian Territory, Oklahoma or Texas DEEDED ** LANDS

with Perfect Title, in Tracts to Suit, 80 Acres Up, Lands that Grow Wheat, Corn, Oats, Cotton and all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables. Prices Range from \$8 To \$20 Per Acre.

Will double in value in short time. For Information Address or Call on Geo. E. Webb, Frisco System Immigration Agent, ANTIOCH, * * * ILLINOIS

Osmonds' Furniture Store

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS Window Glass * Carpets by sample Matting, Shades and Curtain Poles Picture Framing and * Good Goods at Repairing Neatly Done * Low Prices WM. H. OSMONDS, UNION BLOCK, Antioch, Illinois.

F. HENRY YORKE, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon Special Attention to Women Children and Nasal Cases OFFICE HOURS: 8:00 to 10:00 a.m. 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. Phone 201.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Store 118 Dearborn St., Chicago Between Washington and Madison

Ayer's Pills

The dose is one, just one pill at bedtime. Sugar-coated, mild, certain. They cure constipation.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Miss Katie Kilger, a young Shameskin, Pa., school teacher, saved her mother, who had fallen from a rattlesnake, by killing the reptile with a ride at twenty-five yards. The bullet cut off the snake's head just as it was ready to spring.

Gen. Angel Martinez, who died in Colima, Mexico, recently leaving no family, bequeathed his entire fortune, amounting to over \$2,000,000, to the Governor of the State and the national government. The Governor receives the larger share.

George Powell, a Yale junior, has eloped with Edith Gunning, the 15-year-old daughter of W. G. Gunning, proprietor of the Hotel Winthrop at New Haven. Powell was paying his way through college by waiting on the table at the hotel.

Passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Road near Vincennes, Ind., crawled into freight train and then engaged in a mad race for St. Louis that the fifteen persons injured might be given proper attention in the hospitals there. Three of those hurt may die.

Blacklisting cannot be remedied or prevented by injunction, according to a decision rendered by Judge Littleford, in Cincinnati. He has refused to restrain the proprietors from blacklisting members of the Cab Drivers and Hackmen's Union, who recently were on strike.

Shooting of three men in the crowd before the Wild West show on the Pike at the St. Louis Exposition, created almost a panic. Ernest Morgan, aged 18, a bystander, innocent to the altercation, was wounded, probably mortally. The shots were fired by Zach Mulhall, the frontiersman.

Two persons were burned to death and six others injured in a fire that partially destroyed a saloon and boarding house at No. 428 Columbus street, Cleveland. The dead are: Annie Moravetz, 10 years old, domestic, burned to death; Fritz Wolf, 45 years old, porter, burned to death. Twelve or fifteen persons were asleep in the building when the fire broke out. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Two riots, in one of which two men were wounded and which almost resulted in a lynching, came as the climax of the paper mill strike in Neenah, Wis. Fred Potter of Chicago, while escorting half a dozen men to a hotel for supper, was set upon by a mob. Potter fired his revolver, slightly wounding two men. Potter was arrested and taken to Oshkosh. While Edward Boardman was making his way back to the mill he was stoned. Boardman shot into the mob, made a dash into the office and was safe. The police dispersed the mob.

The clubs of the National League now stand thus:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| W. L. | W. L. |
| New York... 35 | 10 St. Louis... 25 |
| Cincinnati... 33 | 10 Boston... 21 |
| Chicago... 31 | 18 Brooklyn... 21 |
| Pittsburg... 27 | 25 Philadelphia... 11 |

The table below shows how matters stand in the American League:

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| W. L. | W. L. |
| Boston... 34 | 17 Philadelphia... 27 |
| New York... 28 | 21 St. Louis... 23 |
| Chicago... 29 | 23 Detroit... 20 |
| Cleveland... 26 | 21 Washington... 9 |

Standings in the American Association are as follows:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| W. L. | W. L. |
| Columbus... 33 | 20 Indianapolis... 23 |
| St. Paul... 33 | 21 Minneapolis... 23 |
| Milwaukee... 32 | 24 Toledo... 21 |
| Louisville... 32 | 27 Kansas City... 10 |

NEWS NUGGETS.

A telegram from Liaoyang states that in the battle at Hsinching the Russians lost 5,000 killed and wounded.

Four boys standing under a cherry tree on a farm near Felton, Pa., which they were guarding from pilferers, were killed by a stroke of lightning.

A large four-horse trolley, on which was seated twenty-three passengers, fell down an embankment about ten miles east of Cleveland, and six persons are said to be seriously hurt.

William J. Bryan was ordered by the Probate Court in New Haven, Conn., to pay at once to Mrs. Philo S. Bennett \$75,000 in cash in lieu of her dower rights in the estate of her late husband.

Charles Netcher, who began life in Chicago more than thirty years ago as a bundle boy in the Boston store, died Monday owner of the same store. Mr. Netcher had been operated upon for appendicitis.

A raft upon which four boys were playing overturned in a pond at Collingwood, a Cleveland suburb, with the result that two of the lads were drowned, while the others were rescued with the greatest difficulty.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. established a new mark for hourly average speed in crossing the Atlantic. Her mark is 23.32 knots an hour. She crossed in five days, twelve hours and fifty minutes.

Judge J. Soule Smith, attorney, jurist and perhaps the best-informed Mason in the United States, dropped dead at his home in Lexington, Ky., of heart disease. He had held nearly every office of honor in the Masonic fraternity.

By the capturing of a rowboat near Grand Rapids, Ohio, M. N. Bryan and daughter, Gertrude, of McComb, and a Mr. Holbrook of Hartsville, Ohio, were drowned. Mrs. Bryan, who was in the boat when it capsized, was rescued.

Samuel Ross, for forty-one years in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. D. Brickett, in Columbus, Ohio, aged 87. In his forty-one years of service as fast freight agent he traveled 2,331,337 miles.

Richard Harris, 17 years old, colored, was drowned in the river near the foot of Adams street, Toledo, by Harry Parks, aged 10 years, who drowned. Parks happened and has not been apprehended. An eyewitness said Harris told Parks he could not swim and begged him not to throw him into the river.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

Chicago correspondence:

The thirteenth Republican national convention opened at noon Tuesday in the Chicago Coliseum. From North, South, East and West a mighty throng had come to make the convention great. The flower of the Republican party was there to nominate the President of the United States to succeed himself, to select a candidate for the second highest office in the gift of the American people, and to make a platform.

It was the gala quadrennial event of one of the two great parties in American politics. One other event only approaches it as a spectacle and an inspiration to partisan enthusiasm, and that is the inauguration at the seat of the national government of the man chosen by the people at the polls to fill the chair of their chief executive. Probably not since the days of Washington and Grant has a body of men having to do with the selection of the governing personnel of this nation met under what might be called such unanimous conditions as to a proposed ticket and platform.

Six thousand seven hundred persons composed the gathering of citizens at the opening ceremonies. Almost twice that number would have listened to the proceedings had there been room, but no one was admitted to the vast building who was not provided with a seat. The "standing room only" signs were not printed, for the reason that since the memorable troquois Theater horror the municipal laws of Chicago have been revised so that no public hall shall exceed its licensed seating capacity. In the Coliseum that is 4,400. The platforms upon which the officials of the convention and the representatives of the press sat brought the quota to the number first stated.

Nine hundred and eighty-eight delegates and as many alternates found



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN ROOT.

their places at an early hour and without confusion. The doors were thrown open long before the convention was to meet, and a brass band of fifty pieces treated the early arrivals to a fine concert.

For a week past the big men of the party, and many of the big men of the nation, had been gathering here, discussing all the various phases of convention questions—the vice presidential possibilities, the wording of the platform and the character of the coming campaign. To most of these leaders a national convention is always more or less of a pleasant reunion and they welcome the opportunity to get together, talk over old battles and map out plans for future struggles.

Among these big men were Root, Long, Foraker, Fairbanks, Platt, Spooner, Depew, Hiramway, Kearns, Elkins, Wolcott, Allison, Scott, Dolliver, Babcock, Bliss, Lodge, Littlefield, McCombs, Knute Nelson, Carter, Gullinger, Webb, Harriman, Murphy, Agnew, Bradley and Pennypacker—names that have been identified with the great party they serve through many a hard-fought battle. There were men, too, from Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, some of them delegates to the convention and others here to urge the justice of representation for our outlying territories.

Every hotel in the city was packed full of men, most of whom, in addition to broad smiles, were wearing the mysterious badges that stamped them as entitled to pass into any part of the convention hall unquestioned by the wary officials who were on guard at the doors.

A great many of these delegates brought their wives, their sons and their daughters with them, confident in the hope that all would be able to find seats, a hope that was unfulfilled in a great many cases, for the pressure for seats was of the kind spoken of by secretaries and officers of arrangements as "tremendous."

The convention hall was well guarded. A force of 100 policemen was assigned to the Coliseum for duty by Chief O'Neill, and the seating and ushering was done under the direction of several hundred sergeants-at-arms. The preparations were nearly all made under the supervision of William F. Stone, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican National Committee, who has had many years of experience in this line.

For the first time in the history of conventions the electric button relieved the presiding officer of a good deal of gavel work, besides putting an entire stop to the frantic gymnastics of messenger boys dispatched to and from the platform every few minutes. Electric signals connected the chairman with every part of the building and with a number of the assistant sergeants-at-arms, and in this manner the



PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION.

Tuesday.
Convention called to order at noon by Henry C. Payne, acting chairman of the national committee; prayer; reading of the call by Secretary Elmer Dover; introduction to the convention and speech of Temporary Chairman William H. Root of New York; appointment of the standing committees.

Wednesday.
Convention called to order at noon by Chairman Root; prayer by the Rev. Thomas E. Cox; reports of the committee on credentials and permanent organization; introduction and speech of Permanent Chairman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois; reports of the committees on rules and order of business; report of the committee on resolutions; reports by State delegations.

Thursday.
Convention called to order at 11 a. m. by Chairman Cannon; prayer by the Rev. Thaddeus E. Suiely; nomination of President Roosevelt for President by former Gov. Black of New York; seconding speeches; roll call; announcement by the chairman of the committee to notify President Roosevelt; nominations

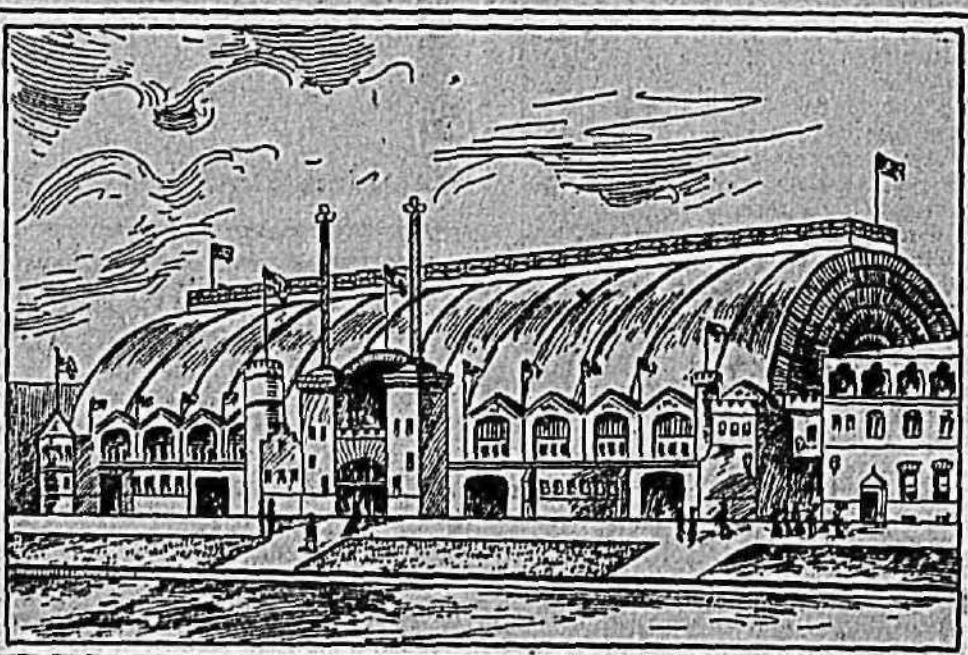


CHAIRMAN CANNON.

for Vice President; roll call; announcement of the committee to notify the nominee; adjournment.

playing of bands, the handing of the great crowds and the preservation of order generally was looked after thoroughly and without any unnecessary confusion.

Work of First Day.
Acting Chairman Henry C. Payne of the national committee, Postmaster General in President Roosevelt's cabinet, called the convention to order.



THE GREAT CHICAGO COLISEUM.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The temporary organization of the convention having been effected, former Secretary of War Elihu Root of New York, took the gavel as temporary chairman. At the close of Mr. Root's speech the temporary organization of the convention being in full swing, an adjournment was taken until Wednesday.

Seldom has there been a national political convention the final results of which, as regards all essential questions, were so clearly foreseen as they were in the case of this convention. So far as concerned the most important business before the delegates, the program as published could have been carried through like the program of a concert or a college commencement. Nothing disturbed the orderly sequence of the orations, the band numbers and the other formalities attending Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, and while the platform resolutions were awaited with great interest no one expected them to contain anything new.

Despite the absence of a contest for the nomination the convention was extremely interesting. It was as full of thrilling and exciting incidents as the convention at Philadelphia in 1900. Like that it bestowed its highest honor upon a candidate whose nomination had already been made by the popular will, and as was the case with the last national convention the only question was as to Vice President.

Death has hit the Republican party hard since the last great national gathering. McKinley, cut down at the moment of his greatest strength; Hanna, who signed the call under

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM TARIFF PLANK.

Protection, which guards and develops our industries, is the cardinal policy of the Republican party. We insist upon the maintenance of this principle. But we recognize that particular tariff schedules are neither sacred nor immutable. Present duties when changed conditions and the public interest demand their alteration. But this work cannot be safely committed to any other hands than those of the party of protection.

which the convention meets, and at the time fast becoming the idol of his party; Quay, a leader in the Republican councils for a generation—these are three names the thought of which cast a shadow over the convention and a genuine spirit of sorrow.

There is no doubt that the terribly sudden death of President McKinley at a time when the country was starting out along an untrodden pathway has brought about a change in the manner in which party leaders regard the post of Vice President. It is doubtful if either the Republicans or the Democrats will ever again consent to name for the second place on the ticket an untried man.

No notable oratorical efforts were looked for in this convention, though two or three of the men selected to second the Presidential nomination had the ability to deliver stirring utter-



SENATOR FAIRBANKS.

ances. Not since 1880, at the National Convention in Chicago, when Conkling and Garfield spoke, has a national Republican gathering been prolific of notable addresses. Indeed, with the sole exception of these speeches and the one delivered in 1870 by Robert G. Ingersoll in his famous advocacy of the candidacy of Blaine, the Republicans have never in the history of the party produced a noteworthy convention address, a fact, however, that does not seem to have made very much difference at the polls. On the other hand, the most magnetic and remarkable convention speech ever delivered—that by Mr. Bryan in 1896—while it rang from one end of the country to the other for months, could not land him in the White House.

The elimination of the element of doubt can never lessen in our national conventions the significance of the nominating act, for it is at a time like this, probably more than at any other save when the oath of office is being administered by the chief justice of the United States, that the individual citizen gets a thorough realization of the power and scope of the executive office.

Genuine Antiques.
The salous clerk was trying to persuade Mrs. Comstock to buy a pair of antique brass candlesticks. "Madam, these are genuine old candlesticks." "Well, how am I to know they are?" "Because you can buy the imitations anywhere. And I advise you to snap these up while you can get them. There have been so many imitations that the demand for the genuine article is falling off, and the manufacturers will not make any more antique ones!" "Is that so? Well, I certainly am fortunate to have seen these before you sold them. How much are they?"

Strong Language.
Fredericksburg, Ind., June 20.—Rev. Enoch P. Stevens of this place uses strong language in speaking of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and he gives good reasons for what he says: "I can't praise Dodd's Kidney Pills too much," says Mr. Stevens. "They have done me so much good. I was troubled with my kidneys so much that I had to get up two or three times in the night and sometimes in the day when starting to the water house the water would come from me before getting there. Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me entirely. "I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to many people and have never yet heard of a failure. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the things for Kidney Disease and Rheumatism." Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the kidneys. Good kidneys ensure pure blood. Pure blood means good health.

Woman's Wisdom.
Sister—If you are so dreadfully in love with her why don't you propose to her? Brother—She gives me no encouragement. Sister—Nonsense! Only yesterday I heard her advise you to let your mustache grow because shaving it so much would make it stiff.

Free to Twenty-five Ladies.
The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following States: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten-cent, 10-ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named States. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before Sept. 1, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the exposition will be sent by registered mail Sept. 5. Starch for sale by all dealers.

Delicate Sense of Touch.
John J. Slavan, who was known familiarly the length of Lombard street as "Blind Jack," died the other day of pneumonia and ended a remarkable and adventurous life.

Slavan was born a slave in Alabama. He escaped from slavery and made his way into Pennsylvania by way of Cumberland county's "underground railroad," and along it was passed down through the Lancaster County Branch of that great system until he reached Philadelphia, where he ever after resided. At least fifteen years ago, however, Slavan went blind and managed to live only as a sort of watchman for a small shop on Lombard street, but he so bravely made the best of the bargain and so wisely overcame the difficulties which fate had thrown in his way that he was soon the shop's errand boy, and later one of its regular clerks behind the counter.

"He was the most useful man around my place," said his employer. "His sense of touch was wonderful. By it he could make correct change in both paper and silver money—it was impossible to fool him. He knew just where every article was kept and had no trouble in finding anything a customer wanted. He knew every telephone number we used and he could walk all over the city with nothing but his stick to guide him."—Philadelphia Press.

FOOD FACTS.

What an M. D. Learned.
A prominent physician of Rome, Georgia, went through a food experience which he makes public:

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food, and I also know from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients that the food is a wonderful re-builder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion, and sick patients always gain just as I did in strength and weight very rapidly.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely and go to the mountains of this State, but two months there did not improve me; in fact I was not quite as well as when I left home. My food absolutely refused to sustain me, and it became plain that I must change; then I began to use Grape-Nuts food and in two weeks I could walk a mile without the least fatigue, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers I consider it a duty to make these facts public." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Trial 10 days on Grape-Nuts when the regular food does not seem to sustain the body will work miracles.

"There's a reason." Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

STRINGER IS NAMED.

DEMOCRATS CHOOSE LINCOLN MAN FOR GOVERNOR.

State Convention Nominates Entire Ticket by Acclamation, Adopts a Platform and Votes Ironbound Instructions for William R. Hearst.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor, Lawrence B. Stringer, Logan County.
For Lieutenant Governor, Thomas F. Farns, Jersey County.
For Secretary of State, Frank E. Dooling, Sangamon County.
For State Treasurer, Charles B. Thomas, Hamilton County.
For State Auditor, B. E. Spangler, Cook County.
For Attorney General, Albert Watson, Jefferson County.
For University Trustees, Mrs. Anna G. Solomon, Cook County.
Theodore C. Loehr, Macoupin County.
P. B. Merrill, St. Clair County.
Delegates at Large, John P. Hopkins, A. M. Lawrence, Cook County.
Ben T. Cable, Samuel Alechuler, For National Committeeman.
Roger Sullivan, Cook County.

Springfield correspondence.

At the climax of an unprecedented scene in Illinois politics, the Democratic State Convention Tuesday evening broke down the rule of John P. Hopkins and by a vote of 930 to 882 gave binding instructions for William Randolph Hearst for President to the national delegates to St. Louis.

Before this had been accomplished Candidates William Prentiss of Chicago and Mayor Cullis of Joliet for the nomination for Governor had climbed to the platform and announced publicly that they withdrew their names.

The platform prepared by the Hopkins forces and presented by Clayton E. Crafts of Chicago was adopted with the exception of a section instructing the delegates to the national convention in St. Louis to vote for



LAWRENCE B. STRINGER.

William Randolph Hearst for President. This did not have the ring to suit the Hearst people. The following resolution was then presented by Clarence Darrow of Chicago and incorporated into the platform with vociferous acclamation:

Believing William Randolph Hearst, as President of the United States, would not make terms with monopolies or criminal trusts of any kind, however rich or powerful they may be, that transgress the fundamental doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none; and recognizing him to be the champion of the commercial, laboring, and producing classes against the oppression of aggregated wealth in the hands of the unscrupulous, and furthermore believing the principles of true democracy as advocated by him are in accordance with and along the line of principles as advocated by Jefferson and Jackson, we instruct our delegates to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, July 6, 1904, to vote for William R. Hearst as long as his name is before the convention as the candidate of the Democratic party for President.

Stringer Named by Acclamation. State Senator Jefferson of Bloomington started off with a speech nominating Lawrence B. Stringer of Logan County, and a man from the Twenty-first District suggested the name of Clarence Darrow of Chicago. There was some applause at this among the more pronounced Hearst people, but Mr. Darrow took the platform and said he was much obliged, but he was not a candidate.

Then Roger Sullivan moved the nomination of Stringer be made by acclamation, and it was done.

Mr. Stringer was brought to the platform and made a speech. He said: I have stated that I would be a candidate, no matter what the Democratic convention might do. I made up my mind that I never would withdraw from the contest until I was convinced the Democracy of the State of Illinois and the people of this great State would be satisfied with four more years of Republican misrule.

I am not ashamed—I am proud—to carry the Democratic banner, torn and battered though it may be, and I believe that banner can be carried on to victory. Even if others may do wrong, if others may do that which you or I might not do, it is no reason why I should abandon the grand old Democratic party.

His View of It.

Mr. P. Packer—I hope we'll not run over anybody.

Chauffeur—Why?

Mr. P. Packer—It always gives me such an awful jolt—Cleveland Leader.

Quite Natural.

"Why is it?" asked the stranger within the gates, "that all the children in this village go barefooted?" "I suppose," replied the native, "It's because they were all born that way."

in the State of Illinois. I do not believe in allowing the country's tickets to be drifted hither and thither upon the surging waves, and I believe it is our duty to stand firmly and steadfastly for Democratic principles at all times and in all places.

In accepting this honor conferred upon me, I desire to say what is well known to members of this convention, that I am not the candidate of any clique or faction. I am not the candidate of any particular set of men, but the candidate of the great Democratic party. I have made no pledges or promises to any of them. I stand as a candidate before the people of the State of Illinois without any entangling alliances and I intend to make this canvass throughout this grand State and make a fight for Democratic principles.

How Other Places Were Filled. After the nominee's address, names for the Lieutenant Governorship were called. For Senator Robert Fowler of Hardin County proposed Charles B. Thomas of McLeansboro, and H. Gilmer of Quincy that of Thomas F. Farns of Jersey County. A roll call was had on this nomination. It got through Cook County and then Mr. Farns had so pronounced a lead that the name of Judge Thomas was withdrawn and the nomination made by acclamation.

As to the other candidates, there were no disputes at all. R. E. Spangler of Cook was nominated for Auditor on the plea that he was as well known outside of Chicago as in it, and the convention chose him unanimously.

When the Treasurership came up, Senator Fowler said he had asked that Judge Thomas be selected for Lieutenant Governor, but the convention had refused to do it, so he would suggest that he be named for Treasurer, and this was agreed to without dissent.

The nomination of Frank E. Dooling of Sangamon County for Secretary of State was ratified in the same manner.

Then Dr. Walter Watson asked that his brother, Albert Watson of Jefferson County, be chosen as a candidate for Attorney General, and the convention agreed with a whoop.

When it came to members of the Board of Trustees of the University, Roger Sullivan handed up the names of Mrs. H. G. Solomon of Chicago, Theodore C. Loehr of Macoupin county, and Fred B. Merrill of St. Clair County. There never was even a motion to make this by acclamation, the chairman declaring the nomination made.

The convention adjourned sine die at 8:40 p. m.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

Careers of Those Given Places on the Democratic Ticket.

Sketches of the nominees who have been placed on the Democratic State ticket follow: Lawrence B. Stringer, the nominee for Governor, is a resident of Lincoln, Logan County. He is 38 years old and came to this State with his parents when 9 years old. He was educated in the public school and was graduated from Gittings Seminary, LaHarpe, Ill., and from Lincoln University. He worked his way through college by working at the printer's case and doing occasional reportorial work. He was elected to the Legislature when 23 years old. He was one of the "101" Democrats who stuck to John M. Palmer and finally elected him Senator. From 1893 to 1898 he was connected with the Federal pension agency in Chicago. He was married in 1890 to Helen Pegram, daughter of W. A. Pegram, a retired farmer of Lincoln, Ill., and has no children. He was elected to the State Senate in 1900 and at the last session was the unanimous choice for minority leader and the Democratic candidate for President of that body.

Thomas F. Farns, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was born in Jerseyville, Ill., in 1862. He was also one of the "101" who helped to elect Senator Palmer. He selected the law as his profession and served his apprenticeship in the office of Adam A. Goodrich, of Chicago. He was elected to the Legislature in 1891 and framed the first anti-trust law. He was once City Attorney for Jerseyville. He is one of the strongest Hearst advocates in the State. He lives in Jerseyville and has a wife and four children.

Albert Watson, nominee for Attorney General, was born in Mount Vernon, Ill., in 1857 and has lived there all his life. He has been practicing law for twenty-seven years and has held the office of City Attorney of Mount Vernon, State's Attorney of Jefferson County and Master in Chancery. He is the president of three banks, one at Mount Vernon, another at Ashley and the Ewing Bank.

Charles B. Thomas, nominee for the office of Treasurer, comes from McLeansboro, Hamilton County. He has been County Judge for several years and is popular among Democrats in his section of the State.

Frank E. Dooling, nominee for Secretary of State, is a collector of insurance in Springfield. He is a young and energetic politician and was selected because of his popularity in Sangamon County.

Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, named on the ticket for University trustee, is one of the best known Jewish women in Chicago. She is now in Berlin attending a congress of women as a delegate from the United States.

Theodore C. Loehr, nominated for University Trustee, comes from Carlinville, Macoupin County. Fred B. Merrill, the third nominee for Trustee, comes from Belleville.

This and That.

A little over 12 per cent of milk is sold matter.

Trades unions have existed in China for 4,000 years.

A woman 5 feet 5 inches high should weigh 142 pounds.

America furnished Japan 200,000,000 pounds of flour in 1903.

A syndicate is about to open extensive coal areas under the sea near Halifax.

WAR DURING WEEK.

CONSTANT NAVAL ACTIVITY AND LAND MANEUVERING.

Port Arthur Now the Storm Center of the Eastern Conflict—Japanese Now at the Gates of the Russian Fortress—Brief War News.

There was constant naval activity in the far East during the week, but nothing happened of great dramatic interest. The Russians had a gunboat blown up in Port Arthur by either a Japanese torpedo or one of their own mines. Admiral Togo sent four of his gunboats to make a reconnaissance of Port Arthur harbor. One of the boats was hit eight times and sustained some damage. The following night he sent eight torpedo boats for a similar purpose. One sailor and one officer were killed, but the boats escaped undamaged.

Admiral Kataoka has been engaged in clearing Dalny harbor of mines. He has found and exploded seventy-eight. He now reports that the first section of the bay is completely clear. He also reports that he found two Russian ships under water in the bay, one of which is believed to be the cruiser Boyarin.

The Japanese fleet has been bombarding different parts of the Japanese peninsula during the week, and is said not to have missed for a single day throwing a few shells into Port Arthur.

Many circumstantial reports from Chinese sources indicate that there has been severe fighting for possession of Port Arthur during the last week. No definite news of this fighting has as yet come out, but when the news does come it will probably tell of the greatest slaughter so far achieved during



MAP SHOWING KINCHOW AND NANSHAN HILL.

the war. The continental capitals feel confident that Port Arthur will soon be stormed.

In their maneuvering for Salmatze the Russians and Japs have exhibited mercurial mobility. According to reports given out by Kouroupatkin and Kuroki the town has been occupied and evacuated by their respective forces about three times a week since the early days of May. From last accounts Salmatze is in the hands of the Japanese and bids fair to remain there for some time, owing to the strong force with which it is now held—a brigade of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and three squadrons of cavalry.

This force took the town after a little battle. The engagement began with a conflict between the hostile outposts. Some Russian musketeers came up with re-enforcements and pressed the Japs back. These re-enforcements then came up and pressed the Russians back. Upon the Russians, according to their own reports, "withdrew slowly and in good order, holding successive positions." The Russians acknowledge 100 killed or wounded and say the enemy suffered severely. The Japanese acknowledge twenty-seven casualties. The Russian contention that the Japs include only the seriously wounded in their casualty reports is probably correct.

The Japanese forces which took Salmatze were of the right wing of Kuroki's army, being attached to the Twelfth division. On the same day this engagement the advance guard of the Japanese center also got into a fight at Chanchiashah on the road to Liaoyang. Six hundred Russian infantry and 300 cavalry held the place, but were pushed out of it by an unknown number of Japanese after a two hours' engagement. The Japs say the Russians lost seventy or eighty, while they themselves suffered only twenty casualties. The Japanese in this fight were probably part of the crack imperial guards under Hasegawa.

Wednesday occurred the most serious reported engagement of the week in the neighborhood of Siuyen. Four thousand Russian cavalry held the town. A detachment of the Tenth division attached to the second army, under Nodan, which has its headquarters at Takhshan, marched upon the town from the south.

From the actions at Salmatze, Chanchiashah, and Siuyen, it is evident that Kuroki is beginning a forward movement with his entire army.

Shanghai telegrams aver that the Japanese third army, under Gen. Dori, will assault Port Arthur, while the second army, under Gen. Oku, will co-operate with Gen. Kuroki.

A dispatch from Gen. Kuroki's headquarters says that only outpost fighting is going on, and the Japanese are bringing up their supplies without delay.

JAPANESE FIELD ARTILLERYMAN.



One thing that has surprised European nations in the war between Japan and Russia is the effectiveness of the Japanese artillery. In every battle thus far reported the Japanese artillerymen by accurate firing have cleared the way for the successful charges of the infantry. At the battle of the Yalu, particularly, the Russians report that the Japanese field artillery simply rained steel on the Czar's batteries, making it impossible for any human force to withstand the attack.

KINCHOW AND NANSHAN HILL.

Where Moscovites Suffered a Great Defeat at the Hands of the Japs.

The two-column map shows the location of Kinchow and the position of the opposing armies at its capture by the Japanese on May 20. The Japanese having taken Kinchow, attacked and carried Nanshan Hill to the south, assisted by a naval bombardment from Kinchow.



MAP SHOWING KINCHOW AND NANSHAN HILL.

bay. After being driven from Nanshan Hill, the Russians retreated to Nankueing and Samsheipo. Kinchow, which is a point of great strategic value, is situated on the narrow neck of land separating Tallienwan and Kinchow bays, and commands the approach to Port Arthur. Kinchow is, like most towns in China, a perfect square, with its sides to the four points of the compass. Previously to its recent capture it was strongly fortified and surrounded with walls forty feet in height. Although within territory leased to Russia, it still belongs nominally to China, having been expressly excluded from Muscovite jurisdiction under the treaty that gave the Liaoting peninsula to the Czar. In the war with China the Japanese blew up the gates of Kinchow and captured the town without the loss of a single man.

BLOOD WASHES DECKS. Fearful Slaughter on the Hitachi by Russian Guns.

Details in connection with the sinking of the Japanese transport Hitachi by Russian warships have been received at Tokyo. The Russian ship was sighted at 7 o'clock in the morning and in response to a signal the Hitachi was stopped, but at 10 o'clock got under way again and attempted to escape. The Russians followed and opened a heavy fire, directed about the water line, with the evident intention of destroying the troops on board. The fire was terrific and in a few minutes the decks were covered with corpses and awash with blood.

One shell which struck the engine room killed 200 men. The ship began to fill and sunk gradually by the stern. At 6 o'clock in the evening she was completely submerged. Capt. Campbell, the English master of the transport, jumped overboard at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and is numbered among the missing. The chief engineer was killed on the bridge. The commander of the troops ordered the flag to be burned and then killed himself. The second mate committed suicide. Many of the crew and the troops escaped in the boats.

The transport Sado was badly damaged. She sighted the Russian ships thirty-five miles west of Shiro Island. Their signals to stop were unheeded, so the Russians opened fire and planned for those on board the Sado to leave the ship. Upon that the crew took to the boats and in this way many escaped when the ship was eventually fired by the enemy.

Officers of the steamer Tosa, which rescued many survivors of the Hitachi, confirm the details of her disastrous encounter with the Russian warships so far as already announced.

The calling out of the army reserves in the Kazan, Kiev and Moscow military districts is announced. This step is for the purpose of filling the skeleton reserve corps and to replace the regular troops who have gone or are going to the front. It also forebodes the dispatch of four Volga corps, predicted in these dispatches a month ago. The latter would give Gen. Kuropatkin 200,000 additional men.

Eight hundred Russians are reported to have fallen in a fight near Pulan-tien. The Japanese led the enemy into a trap by a feigned retreat.

RUSSIA MEETS DEFEAT.

Reports of Japanese Victories on Both Land and Sea.

Three Russian armored cruisers, the Rossia, Gromovoi and Rurik, of the Vladivostok squadron, have been captured by the Japanese fleet under Admiral Kaimura after a running fight of two days in the Korean straits, according to a cablegram from Tokio via the Cologne Gazette.

The three Russian cruisers were reported in a terrific battle off Tsu Island, and their escape into the outer sea having been cut off. According to dispatches from Nagsanki the Russians were pursued north by four Japanese cruisers from Admiral Togo's fleet, and as they were approaching the straits leading to the open sea three other Japanese warships appeared from the north, thus preventing their escape.

Russian power on the sea in the far East is practically destroyed, if this report is true. The Rossia, Rurik and Gromovoi are first-class armored cruisers.

All doubt as to the sinking of the transports Hitachi and Sado by the Russians has been removed. Three hundred and ninety-seven survivors of the Hitachi arrived at Moji and 153 survivors of the Sado have arrived at Kokura. Details of the destruction of the transports and the number of the casualties are not obtainable.

It was rumored at St. Petersburg Thursday that General Stackelberg had sustained a disastrous defeat at Vafangan. The battle at Vafangan, north of Port Arthur, was in progress for three days. Losses on the Russian side—more than 300 Tuesday—show that the fighting was of a desperate character, and General Kuropatkin's report proves that both armies are determined to force matters to an issue.

Operations leading up to the battle of Vafangan date back to June 11, when two Japanese divisions, one commanded by General Nozu, advanced from the Pulantien-Pitsewo line, probably prompted by intelligence that the Russians were receiving re-enforcements. A sharp skirmish took place the night of June 12 at the Village of Oudliden, five miles west of the railroad and seven miles south of Vafangan, and another skirmish occurred on the heights near the Village of Oudliden, ten miles east of Oudliden. The Japanese were repulsed, but the Russian advance posts retired. June 13 two Japanese divisions were five miles north of the scene of the skirmish, their left wing resting on the Village of Vafangan and their right on the Valley of the Tassa, which flows parallel with the railroad, going into the sea ten miles south of Pitsewo. After a day's rest the enemy advanced fifteen miles June 14 and attacked the left of the Russian position four miles south of Vafangan. The Russians had the best of the first day's fight, annihilating a Japanese cavalry squadron and taking some prisoners.

Wednesday's battle extended over a rough country, where artillery was very effective. The Russian lines extended between the villages of Lanchau, near the railroad, and Fafanvopen. The Japanese were between Tafanchau and Hunchun. Stackelberg's reserves were held at Sisan, a short distance from the Vafangan station. The Japanese reserves were south of Tafanchau. General Nozu's artillery began the day by shelling the Russian right, while his sharpshooters were busy with the other wing. Stackelberg was not certain whence the main attack would be delivered, and sent out cavalry to the heights of Lanchau to reconnoiter. Having ascertained that the enemy was not moving in that quarter he attacked the Japanese center and left to drive the enemy against the railroad. The Japanese countered by moving up reserves in an effort to turn the Russian right.

PREDICTS A WORLD WAR. Officer Says Germany, France and Russia Will Attack England.

Capt. August Niemann of the German army has written a book, entitled "The World War," in which he predicts that Russia, France and Germany will engage in a war with England, the result of which will be a fresh apportionment of the earth.

"Although," says Capt. Niemann, "the responsibility of a world war is great, and although the idea of peace of nations is very pleasant, valuable acquisitions were won only by the expenditure of blood and iron."

"If the German people intend to participate in the struggle for the domination of the world it must accustom itself to the idea of the coming war. In the course of long years England has grown great through the dissensions of continental powers. For centuries past England has reaped advantages from every war, most of which were instigated by herself."

"I required the genius of Bismarck to awaken the German empire to a sense of its power. Shall Germany be content to be dependent on England for light, air and for daily bread, or has she retrained some of the power which won her victories?"

"Will the three powers which stood together after Japan's victory over China to thwart England's plans—will Germany, France and Russia remain longer idle, or will they combine for their mutual benefit?"

"I see in spirit the armies and navies of Germany, Russia and France advancing against the common enemy—England—which like an octopus encircles the world with its tentacles."

"My dreams of Germany bring clearly before me the war and the victory of three great nations—Germany, France and Russia—over England, and the fresh apportionment of the possessions of the earth as a final result of this mighty struggle."

The radium salts closely resemble quinine.



WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

For several months, Prof. Wiley, chemist of the Agricultural Department, has been conducting experiments to determine what effect preservatives used in foods and beverages have upon the human system. All of the twelve young men composing the "drug squadron" show ill effects from eating the drugs used as preservatives. One or two of the men are on the verge of a breakdown, but the identity of members of the "poison squad" is concealed. The results of the experiments show some of the preservatives are deadly, causing inflammation of the digestive organs. This experiment tends to explain away the poison mysteries following the eating of canned goods.

Results of these experiments will be made public in a short time, but pending the publication of the report by Secretary Wilson Prof. Wiley will not discuss the subject. All the food was prepared in the most appetizing and hygienic fashion. At first poison was put into the food without the squad knowing which dish was doctored. The effect upon the mind of the squad, whose stomachs finally began to rebel at the best of food, even that unpoisoned, caused a change in the method and the poison was administered in capsules.

Senator Joseph Benson Fowler, of Ohio, in a speech on the pension reform bill, fixing 62 years as the age when a soldier may be considered disabled, said that it was a right ruling, and that men who reached that age were disabled. Of course, he meant were disabled for manual labor, as a number of Senators called attention to the fact that if the idea was followed it would leave the Senate almost without a quorum. The following Senators have passed the 62d milestone: Morgan, 80; Pettus, 82; Berry, 62; Perkins, 64; Bard, 62; Teller, 73; Patterson, 63; Platt (Conn.), 76; Hawley, 77; Bacon, 64; Cullum, 74; Allison, 74; Blackburn, 65; McCreary, 65; McNary, 66; Hale, 67; Frye, 72; Gorman, 65; Hoar, 77; Burrows, 67; Alger, 68; Money, 64; Cockrell, 69; Clark (Mont), Gibson, 73; Millard, 67; Stewart, 76; Gallinger, 67; Dryden, 68; Platt (N. Y.), 71; Dewey, 71; Mitchell, 68; Quay, 70; Aldrich, 62; Bate, 67; Proctor, 72; Foster (Wash.), 67; Elkins, 62.

A warning has been sent out from Washington to prospective home-seekers who may be interested in the irrigation plans of the government. An organized gang of swindlers is at work in the West, and less actively in the East. In cunningly worded advertisements they assert that they have inside information as to the plans of the government engineers, and promise to place settlers on the best of the lands which the government purposes to irrigate, for sums ranging from fifty to two hundred dollars. The fact is that they have no information that will not be given by the Interior Department to any inquirer. When the proper time comes for throwing the lands open to homestead entries the Secretary of the Interior will announce the fact through the press.

Government ownership of all wireless telegraph stations at points where over-the-sea communication is possible has been decreed by the cabinet, and the Navy Department is putting the order into effect. One result will be that Marconi will be forced to move his stations to Canadian soil. In place of the Marconi station on the Nantucket lightship the department will establish its own plant, using a modification of the Siny-Arco system in its eight stations. The government will make no charge on messages to and from ships at sea.

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, tells this story on himself: "I reached a certain small town during a campaign," said he, and found that the proprietor of the hotel where I usually stopped was in jail. He had gone there of his own accord rather than pay a judgment which he considered unjust. He asked the sheriff to let him out for two hours to hear his old friend Dolliver speak. The sheriff agreed, and sent an order for the release of the prisoner for two hours for that purpose. Then he considerably added at the end of the order, 'The rest of your punishment is remitted!'"

In a recent report an Agricultural Department officer expresses regret that the statistics of milk production are reported in gallons, since milk is sold more generally in quarts or in pounds, according to the use to which it is put. The gallon he regards as an unnatural unit. One argument for the metric system is that it would provide absolute unity. Now we often know that a quantity is six or eight hundred something, but do not remember whether it is feet or yards, miles or leagues, gallons or quarts.

Employees in the White House for a long time have been in the habit of soliciting subscriptions from and offering tickets for sale to persons who call at the executive mansion. The custom had become so general as to be a nuisance and an order has been issued putting a stop to the abuse. Messengers and doorkeepers had fallen into the habit of reading newspapers, magazines, etc., while on duty. This also has been ended by the same order.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,
EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER.
Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General
Banking Business.

**WISCONSIN CENTRAL
RAILWAY CO.**

Antioch Station 58 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

| GOING NORTH | | GOING SOUTH | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 6:30 AM—No. 10, Daily | 8:45 AM | 6:30 AM—No. 10, Daily | 8:45 AM |
| 7:15 AM—No. 14, Daily | 10:20 AM | 7:15 AM—No. 14, Daily | 10:20 AM |
| 11:30 AM—No. 1, Daily ex-Sunday | 1:35 PM | 11:30 AM—No. 1, Daily ex-Sunday | 1:35 PM |
| 4:30 PM—No. 13, Daily | 6:30 PM | 4:30 PM—No. 13, Daily | 6:30 PM |
| 5:00 PM—No. 3, Daily | 6:35 PM | 5:00 PM—No. 3, Daily | 6:35 PM |
| 8:00 AM—Sunday Special | 10:00 AM | 8:00 AM—Sunday Special | 10:00 AM |

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halsted street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.

J. W. HANCOCK, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A.
meets at 7:30 the first and third
Monday evening of every month,
in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois.
Visiting brothers always welcome.
J. C. JAMES, Jr., T. C.,
C. M. CONNOR, Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 571, A. F. & A. M.
regular communications the first and third
Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting
Brethren always welcome.
W. F. ZIKOWSKI, Sec. JOSEPH TURNER, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, No. 547 meets the
first and third Saturday night in every month
at the Woodman hall.
WALLACE E. DROW, Chancellor.
S. J. BAKER, Recorder.

The Masquerade.
Masked dancers in the dance of life,
We move sedately, we move wearily,
Afraid to show a sign of inward strife,
We hold our souls in fetter.
We dance with proud and smiling lips,
With frank appealing eyes, with shy
hands clinging.
We sing, and few will question if there
alms
A sob into our singing.

Each has a certain step to learn.
Our prisoned feet move staidly in set
paces.
And to and fro we pass, since life is
stern.
Patiently, with masked faces,
Yet some there are who will not dance.
They sit apart most sorrowful and
splendid.
But all the rest trip on as in a trance,
Until the dance is ended.
—Olive Cushman.

Triumphs of Modern Surgery.

Wonderful things are done for the human
body by surgery. Organs are taken out
and scraped and polished and put back,
or they may be removed entirely; bones
are spliced; pipes take the place of diseased
sections of veins; antiseptic dressings are
applied to wounds, bruises, burns and like
injuries before inflammation sets in, which
causes them to heal without maturation,
and in one-third the time required by the
old treatment. Chamberlain's Pain Balm
acts on this same principle. It is an anti-
septic and when applied to such injuries,
causes them to heal very quickly. It also
alleviates the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle
of Pain Balm in your home and it will
save you time and money, not to mention
the inconvenience and suffering which
such injuries entail. For sale by all drug-
gists.

For a Helpful Day.
The man who helps the stumbler
across a street, or rings a bell for a
small child who cannot reach it, has
done his duty and his part in the
world's work far better that day than
any philosopher who thinks a great
deal and does nothing. Indeed, I
doubt not that a man who makes a
friend smile at some idiotic remark
has better earned his daily bread than
a man who has given rise to a pro-
found thought, if thought is only to
end in thought.—Benson's Book of
Months.

Driven to Desperation.
Living at an out of the way place, re-
mote from civilization, a family is often
driven to desperation in case of accident,
resulting in burns, cuts, wounds, ulcers,
etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica
Salve. It's the best on earth. 25c at J. H.
Swan's drug store.

Points of Similarity.
"New barn" and "old barn" were
used in an insurance case to designa-
te which barn actually burned. The
insurance company sought to prove
that the "new barn" was the one
burned and that the "old barn" was
still intact. The witness seemed stu-
pid and kept repeating the statement
that the "old barn" burned. "What
do you mean, now, by 'old barn'?"
asked the bald-headed lawyer. "Well,
sir, the barn was old, and it need-
ed nothing about as badly as you
do."

Atrocities in Puns.
To hog claims that the sword is
mightier than the pen!—Rural New
Yorker.

promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send sketch or photo of invention for
free opinion on patentability. For free book
how to secure TRADE-MARKS, write
to

W. S. SNOW & CO.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ayer's

Do you like your thin, rough,
short hair? Of course you
don't. Do you like thick,
heavy, smooth hair? Of
course you do. Then why

Hair Vigor

not be pleased? Ayer's Hair
Vigor makes beautiful heads
of hair, that's the whole
story. Sold for 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long
time. It is, indeed, a wonderful hair tonic,
restoring health to the hair and scalp, and, at
the same time, giving a splendid dressing."
—Dr. J. W. TATUM, Med. Dir., Ind. T.

50c a bottle.
All druggists.

for
Weak Hair

BELLS RING NO MORE.

Their Joyous Peals No Longer Heard
in Belgium.

Time was when, even among the
cities of Flanders, famous for ages
for their silvery bells, the bells of
Brussels enjoyed pre-eminence. The
city used to possess seven great peals
whose silvery voices shed their har-
monies daily over the city. One after
another, however, they have disap-
peared, until only a single peal re-
mains—that of St. Jacques-sur-Condren-
berg, and this is never heard—silent
like the rest of the glorious bells of
Belgium, which once from nearly ev-
ery parish church in the land breathed
forth the soul of Flemish art in melo-
dy, inspiring founders and artists to
work that won fame through Europe.
The French revolution wrought the
ruin and condemned the land to the
silence of the utilitarian age.

Worst of all Experiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel that
every minute will be your last? Such was
the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, of
Catur, Ala. "For three years," she writes,
"I endured insufferable pain from indiges-
tion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death
seemed inevitable when doctors and all
remedies failed. At length I was induced
to try Electric Bitters and the result was
miraculous. I improved at once and now
I'm completely cured." For liver, kidney,
stomach and bowel troubles Electric Bit-
ters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's
guaranteed by J. H. Swan, druggist.

DIE QUICKLY IN CAPTIVITY.

Eagles Pine at Once When Freedom
Is Restricted.

"Why is it that an eagle won't live
for more than two or three years in
captivity, and in a wild state will live
to be a hundred years old?" asked an
animal man.
"Give it up," answered his listener.
"Lots of zoological men have done
the same before your time. I don't
know the answer myself. The crow,
the swan, the raven and the eagle
round out a century in the wilderness.
If anyone can find out how to pre-
vent the golden eagle and the Ameri-
can bird of freedom, the bald eagle,
from dying, after less than three
years in captivity, he can make a
small fortune by giving the informa-
tion to the authorities of zoological
gardens all over the world. Much
money has been expended in trying to
discover the cause of the decline of
captive eagles, but nothing has come
of it."

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used
Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of
sufferers have proved their needless merit
for sick and nervous headaches. They
make pure blood and build up your health.
Only 25c, money back if not cured. Sold
by J. H. Swan, druggist.

High Honor Declined.

Party nominations for vice pres-
ident have been declined a number of
times. In the Democratic national
convention of 1844 Silas Wright of
New York was nominated for vice
president on the first ballot, receiving
256 of the 266 votes. He declined to
accept, and George M. Dallas of Penn-
sylvania was nominated on the ticket
with James K. Polk. The Democratic
ticket was successful in the election.
The nomination for second place on a
national ticket by third parties has
been several times declined.

Good Fishing.

A Norwich, Eng., angler, fishing
on Rockland Broad, landed in three
hours fourteen pike, which weighed
116 pounds. The largest fish scaled
17 pound.

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Reaches the principal points in Wisconsin,
offering Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining
Chair Cars, modern coaches and dining
and cafe service between Chicago, Milwaukee,
Manitowish and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ash-
land and Duluth. Connections are made
with diverging lines at all terminal points.
Meals served a la carte. For tickets, sleep-
ing car reservations and further informa-
tion apply to agents of this company or
write Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Milly Gray.
The tenderness of Milly Gray
No one has mentioned.
If mothers only had their say,
She would be benighted.
She comes in daytime or at night,
With woman's quickness,
To bid sad sorrow take its flight,
To heal in sickness.
She kneels beside the widow's chair,
Softly caresses,
The cheek that's pallid with despair,
And smooths her tresses.
She holds upon her breast the child
That's ill and dying;
She breathes a hush as mild
As angels' sighing.
She should be pensioned, for they say,
These village mothers,
There's no one like Miss Milly Gray—
She lives for others.
—Horace Seymour Keller.

QUEEN EFFECTS OF SUNSHINE.

Stone as Well as Metals Expands Under
Heat Rays.

Every one knows that the heat of
the sun will expand iron and steel.
Stevenson's tubular bridge over the
Menai straits is 400 feet long. The
heaviest train passing over it bends it
just half an inch, yet on a July day,
after the sun has been shining on it
for several hours, it is found to be
bent an inch and a half below its usual
horizontal line. The heat of the sun
acts on stone as well as metal, a fact
which is proved by the Washington
monument. It is 555 feet high, but
it will be found to be about two inches
higher in the evening than in the
morning of a sunny day. A strange
effect of sunshine was noted at Plym-
outh, where to lay the foundation of a
sea wall the workmen had to descend
in a diving bell. These bells had stu-
pidly been fitted with convex cir-
cular glasses at the top. The sea was
very calm and the glasses so concen-
trated the rays of the sun that the
clothing of one of the workmen were
set on fire, and that at no less than
twenty-five feet below the surface of
the water.

Startling Evidence

Fresh testimony in great quantity is
constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's
New Discovery for Consumption, coughs
and colds to be unequalled. A recent ex-
pression from T. J. McFarland, Renton-
ville, Va., serves as example. He writes:
"I had bronchitis for three years and do-
ctored all the time without being benefited.
Then I began taking Dr. King's New Dis-
covery, and a few bottles wholly cured me."
Equally effective in curing all lung and
throat troubles, consumption, pneumonia
and grip. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan,
druggist. Trial bottle free, regular size
50c and \$1.

Some Virtues of Louis XIV.

One need not overlook the enor-
mous shortcomings of Louis XIV as
a man and as a king to admit that in
some important respects he "tried to
do his duty," says Longman's Maga-
zine. He was a hardworking sover-
eign, both in the sphere of adminis-
tration and in that social sphere
which was, to his mind, no less im-
portant. So courteous that he never
passed the poorest woman about the
palace without lifting his hat, he car-
ried polite consideration to the level
of a fine art.

Forbidden Fruit.

A request was once made to the au-
thorities of one of the colleges at
Cambridge that room might be found
on the spacious lawns of their gar-
den for the lady students of Girton
College to play lawn tennis. Guessing
clearly enough what would be the re-
sult of the admission of these students
of the fairer sex among the under-
graduates, the master replied that it
was ordered in the statutes of the col-
lege that the gardens must be devoted
to the purposes of floriculture, and
must not be used for husbandry.—
Spare Moments.

No Competition.

The uniform success of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in
the relief and cure of bowel complaints
both in children and adults has brought it
into almost universal use, so that it is
practically without a rival, and as every-
one who has used it knows, is without an
equal. For sale by all druggists.

Immense Amount of Paper Used.

So great has New York become as
a newspaper center that it now con-
sumes enough paper in a single day
to stretch in a five-foot strip from
New York to San Francisco. In one
week this ribbon might be lengthened
to gird the world at the equator. In
ten weeks all the New York papers,
if put together in this way, would
reach to the moon, and in a year, if
they were cut up into a five-inch tape
line, they might connect the earth
with the sun.

Honey as Old-time Remedy.

From the earliest times honey ap-
pears to have been held in extraordi-
nary favor as a universal specific for
human ills. As a hair restorer it was
largely recommended, rubbed in plen-
tifully night and morning, and if dead
bees were dried, pounded and worked
up into a thick paste with the honey
its hair-producing capabilities were
much enhanced. This mess had to be
plastered on the bald places of the
head overnight, with infallible results
in the morning, if one may credit a
certain eighteenth century writer. For
weak eyes the same authority says to
take a handful of the heads of bees,
burn them and mingle the ashes with
honey gathered in the dog days. The
eyes were then anointed liberally with
the mixture and clearness of vision
was the invariable reward.

**DO YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A FARM?
YOU WANT LAKE PROPERTY?
YOU WANT VILLAGE PROPERTY?**

We are preparing a list of property in pamphlet
form to be sent over the country, which will be out
July 1st. If you want your property listed, call on

JAMES & JOHNSON.

Village, Lake and Farm Property For Sale.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No. 1. Fine house, barn and buildings, good well, 10 acres, property in village \$5,000 | No. 8. 37½ acres with farm buildings. 25 acres plow land, 4 acres timber, 8½ acres meadow \$2,500 |
| No. 2. New house, barn, well, everything first-class, on corner lot in village \$1,650 | No. 9. 120 acres, good buildings, well fenced, 2 miles from town, for sale cheap. |
| No. 3. New house, 5 acres of land, just outside of village \$2,000 | No. 10. 25 lots in the T. J. Smith subdivision on Channel and Echo lakes. This is the finest lake property in Lake county. All wooded, high bank, gravel shore, 2 miles from depot. Rural free delivery. Lots average 200 feet wide and 200 feet deep. For a summer home these lots are the finest in the lakes \$800 to \$1,000 |
| No. 4. 6 room house, 2 acres, on village line \$1,200 | No. 11. Good business location in town, building is 20 x 40, two-story. Lot 40 x 200, price \$1,600 |
| No. 5. Small house, good location, in village \$400 | No. 12. Blacksmith shop, well equipped, doing big business, finely located, first-class apartments, for good man. |
| No. 6. A 7 room house, barn, well located, in the village \$850 | |
| No. 7. Small farm, 20 acres, new house, good barn, deep well, windmill, 16 acres under cultivation, build- ings worth \$1,400 \$2,250 | |

→ OTHER * PROPERTIES * ON * HAND ←

JAMES & JOHNSON,
J. C. JAMES, Jr., Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

HAD TOO MUCH LUXURY.

**Complaint That Is Characteristic of
Thomas Carlyle.**

Among recently published letters of
Carlyle is one written to his mother,
in which he gives an amusing descrip-
tion of a visit to Monckton Mines. He
says: "The people are most kind,
polite people and Richard is the best
landlord man ever had. I am lodged
literally as if I were a duke or a serene
highness. My bedroom, to take only
one item, is fifteen paces (forty-five
feet) in length! Fires kept up all day,
troops of funkeys waiting to tie the
shoes, etc.; all this goes on to a
length that seriously embarrasses me.
The people live in a great way, have
quantities of company; I regret not
being here but that. For I wanted to
sleep and be quiet, and my sleeping
here is hitherto one of the best—tho'
my bed is some eight feet square, a
perfect sea of down, which you mount
into by a ladder. Alas, as Dick of
Paddock has used to say in prayer,
'What's to use o' at their grandeur
when the flames o' hell come and burn
'at'! That is too like the case of a
helpless man in a sea of down!'"

Ancient Whistling Jars.

Among the ruined cities of Peru
nearly fifty different kinds of musical
instruments have been found. Unique
among these are many double
whistling jars or musical water bot-
tles. Near the top of the first or
front jar, which is usually surmount-
ed by a human or animal figure, is
the opening of the whistle. When the
jars have been partly filled and are
swung backward and forward a num-
ber of whistling sounds are produced.
As the vessel swings forward and up-
ward, the water is lowered in the
first jar and rises in the other. In
the backward motion it rushes back
into the first, forcing the air out
through the whistle.

WHERE BYRON IS POPULAR

In Eastern Europe the Best Known of
English Poets.

An English writer, commenting on
the waning popularity of Byron in
England, writes: "It is a little curi-
ous that throughout eastern Europe
Byron is almost the best known of our
English poets. In country houses,
both in Hungary and Russia, I have
found complete editions well thumbed
and with marginal notes showing a
careful study which made me ashamed.
At Kiev, in Russia, I was informed
by one bookseller that he always
kept complete editions in stock and
found they had a ready sale. At the
little town of Veszprem, in Hungary,
Byron's works were the only English
books available. Byron's works have
been quoted to me in conversation
at sugar factories in south Russia,
where the speaker's knowledge of
English was too limited for easy con-
versation, and I have found transla-
tions of some parts in out-of-the-way
villages in the Carpathians."

True Economy.

In order to practice true economy it
is necessary to distinguish between
necessities and luxuries. Economy
consists in getting the thing needed
at the right time. One luckless man
tells of having spoiled a \$4 set of
knives while economizing in the mat-
ter of purchasing a can-opener. After
the destruction of the last knife he
bought the much-needed article. He
is not alone in such experiences. We
can all plead guilty.

Collection of Brains.

The Paris Faculty of Medicine has
a collection of 2,200 brains; the result
of thirty years' labor.

FEASTED FOR A WEEK.

**Wedding Celebration of Henry VIII's
Time a Prolonged Revelry.**

Now that "fashionable marriages"
are engaging attention these merry
spring days a glance at a marriage en-
tertainment of the eldest daughter of
a knight of King Henry VIII's time is
not without interest. Seven days of
feasting and revelry were indulged in,
the following being among some of
the numerous items provided: Beef
and ale, \$35; two hogheads of wine
\$20; nine hogheads red wine, \$10;
nine cranes, twelve peacocks, three
red deer, twelve fallow deer, seventy
two fat capons, thirty dozen of mil-
lards and teal, two dozen of herons,
two oxen, and among the fish, turbot
pike, sturgeons, ling, salt and fresh
salmon, eels, lampreys, oysters and
porpoises figured. For the amuse-
ment of the guests there was "first
play, and straight after the play a
mask, and when the mask was done
then the banquet, which was 11
dishes and all of meat, and then of
the gentlemen and ladies did dance
and this continued from the Sunday
to the Saturday afternoon." The wed-
ding outfit, included in which was a
pail for the bridegroom, cost \$135.

All Under One Roof.

In Eastern Bavaria, toward the
Danube, where the better-class farms
are to be seen, one finds farmhouses
of wood, a great shingled roof cover-
ing, as in Holland—not only the large
living apartments, with many bed-
rooms, but also the stables for the
horses and cattle. On such farms much
of the farm work is done by girls, who
usually wear short petticoats, tight
bodies and kerchiefs on their heads.
Most of the men are either in the
army or working at trades.

Two Epitaphs.

"Memento mori." "Gedenke zu Leben."
"Think of Death!" the gravestone says—
"Peace to life's mad striving!"
"But the churchyard daisies," "Nay,
Think of Living!"
"Think of Life!" the sunbeams say,
"O'er the dial lying;
But the slanting shadows," "Nay,
Think of Dying!"
"Think of Death!" the night-birds say,
"On the storm-blast driving;
But the building swallows," "Nay,
Think of Living!"
"Think of Life!" the broad winds say,
"Through the old trees sighing;
But the whirling leaf-dance," "Nay,
Think of Dying!"
"Think of Death!" the sad bells say,
"Fateful record giving;
Clash the merry Yule-peal," "Nay,
Think of Living!"
Dying Living, glad or loth.
On God's Road relying.
Tray He fit us all for both—
Living, Dying! —Charles W. Stubbs.

Use for Toy Paints.

One of the women who can turn
her hands to anything says she finds
her little boy's box of paints invalua-
ble for touching up the wallpaper
when they are rubbed or soiled. If
the injured spot were very big or con-
spicuous, it would probably be
matched with fresh paper, but for any
slight disfigurement the water colors
do famously. She is careful, however,
to get just the right shade and to re-
produce the pattern exactly.

An English Church.

One of the queerest and most iso-
lated churches in England is that of
a little gray edifice in the valley of
Westdale Head, Cumberland. It is
over 400 years old, and has only two
windows and eight pews. The pulpit
is lighted by a slit of glass in the
roof. A little bell hangs loosely in
the open belfry, and on stormy nights
dreadfully mingles its tones with the
wind and thunder.

HOW TO BUILD A CAMPFIRE.

**Useful Hints to Remember When You
Take Your Vacation.**

For building a campfire the driest
sticks are those that are dead and
have not yet fallen from living trees.
These dead limbs that cling here and
there on living trees are seasoned and
are off the ground, so that they do
not get soaking wet at any time, and
they dry quickly after a rain. They
are hardly ever wet through, so that
no matter how wet the woods are you
can always get dry wood to start a
fire, and then almost anything will
burn. There are ten thousand ways
to build a campfire. I always build a
small fire, and then keep it going
with dry wood for a while before I
get ready to do my cooking, so that
there will be a good bunch of coals
to cook over. Then I have a little
pile of dry sticks as large as lead
pencils somewhere within easy reach,
so that I can help my fire along if it
sinks at the wrong time. Then I get
a couple of green sticks as big as my
arm and put one on each side of the
fire, so it will stay in one place and
not waste the heat on all sides.—
Field and Stream.

MADNESS OF THE DESERT.

**Effect of the Monotony of Silence Upon
Human Beings.**

"It is not generally understood that
the silence of the desert has a mad-
dening effect upon the human brain,"
said a traveler whose experiences are
not often paralleled. "Monotony is
more severe than anything else deriv-
ing its entire pain from mental effect.
The monotony of silence is worse than
any other kind."
"Take a man away from the hum of
the work of men and send him out on
the alkali deserts of Arizona, and the
deep silence becomes awful and is
sometimes unbearable. All at once,
without any previous symptom some
member of the party may stop sudden-
ly with a dazed look on his face and a
wild expression in his eye. He is
dangerous. His reason is torn in wild
confusion. Anything or anybody fa-
miliar infuriates him.
"He must be disarmed and bound
at once or he will deal death to the
whole party. He is possessed of 'desert
madness,' brought on by the mono-
tony of silence. He suffers ex-
cruciating mental anguish. He needs
to be relieved by being brought back
to his accustomed surroundings.
"On this account men used to the
desert refuse to go out with those
with whom they are well acquainted.
The mad man is not likely to attack
a stranger. If there is no friend in
the party his madness is likely to as-
sert itself in running rather than in
fighting. It is a fearful disease not
yet understood."—Birmingham News.

Hints on the Care of Violins.

The violin should be kept at a fair-
ly uniform temperature, where there
is no moisture; never expose it to
humidity. If the G string buzzes, it
should be tightened somewhat above
the pitch and rubbed with olive oil or
with half a lemon. If the pegs slip
they should be rubbed with soap, and
then chalk should be sprinkled on
them, and on getting a new bridge, it
is always best to get the violin maker
to choose and adjust it for you.